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LOCKE

Poteet Nursery

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U. S. Department of Agriculture.



Poteet

Texas

Locke's Poteet Grown

(Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

WE HAVE been working diligently for many years to produce the best fruit and nut trees, roses and evergreens. When the land of the original Locke nursery, known as the Comal Springs Nursery, of New Braunfels, Texas, operated by our father for many years, showed that it would not produce vigorous healthy nursery trees any longer and new land was not to be had nearby, we looked for a better location and found conditions most suitable for the growing of first class nursery stock here at Poteet. As the years went by since we are here, we have realized more and more what advantages we have here, new land free from pests, a rich sandy soil producing a vigorous fibrous root system and a clean strong growth above. We have an abundance of pure artesian water from flowing wells. Poteet is far enough north to make the new growth mature and harden to stand the rigors of the cold spells during the winter, and far enough south to escape real damage by cold. It is a curious fact that most trees, ornamentals and especially roses originated farther north and occasionally shipped here, are invariably excessively damaged by cold while the stock grown in our nursery shows little if any injury. The many visitors to our nursery including our friends, nurserymen from many parts of the country, comment on the unusual healthy color of everything in our nurseries and on the uniformly well-developed root system of every class of our stock. With orders for various kinds of trees, very often comes the insistent request, especially from customers in Old Mexico, that the stock must have been grown at Poteet.

To the Many Friends and Patrons of Locke's Nursery:

SINCE more than fifty years the old LOCKE NURSERY, known as the Comal Springs Nursery, New Braunfels, Texas, has had the undisputed reputation of selling first class, dependable nursery stock, honest dealing and reliable service.

My father, founder and owner of Comal Springs Nursery, was widely known beyond the confines of this State as a fair and square nurseryman of the old school. Under his guidance from early childhood, I have received my training and inspiration to grow trees and ever since I have endeavored to follow his example and carry on his reputation.

After my father retired from active business, the brothers started nurseries independent from one another and because I have no connection with any other nurseries of a similar name I had the name LOCKE POTEET NURSERY registered in the United States Patent Office.

Locke Poteet Nursery

(Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

Because, as mentioned above, our customers insist that the trees we furnish are grown at Poteet, I had the above title registered in the U. S. Patent Office.

WALTER F. LOCKE, Owner and Manager.

Location

Poteet is located some thirty miles south of San Antonio and connected with that interesting historic city by the Palo Alto Road, a modern paved highway. Poteet is served by the Missouri Pacific R. R. and has express and freight offices. The Nursery is five miles west of Poteet.

"WE GROW OUR OWN"

Please Observe When Ordering

Our Policies, Services and Business Information

The Order Blank accompanying this catalog is for the convenience of customers, and its use will facilitate the filling of orders. Any other matter should be written on a separate sheet of paper.

Always Give Full Address every time you write. This is important. Please write your name and address very plainly, so that nothing will have to be deciphered or guessed.

Terms. Our terms are cash with order. The prices are net cash. All prices have been so figured and discounts deducted. If we extended any credit or opened any accounts, it would be necessary to have higher or increased prices.

Remittances should be made payable to Locke Poteet Nursery, Poteet, Texas, and the best way to send them is by Bank Draft, Express Money Order, Postoffice Money Order. Money, if sent by registered mail, is all right. Checks will be accepted from responsible parties.

Reservations of stock will be made when one-half of the price accompanies the order. This is to accommodate those who are not ready to plant early in the season but wish to secure the stock before same is sold.

Shipping Instructions. Customers will please state whether they wish their orders to be sent by Parcel Post, Express or Freight. Transportation at purchaser's risk and expense.

OUR SUGGESTIONS

Parcel Post. The size limit for Parcel Post is 84 inches in **combined girth and length**. For this reason no tree over four feet high can be sent, unless cut back, even if it weights only a pound or two.

Parcel Post Charges have to be prepaid, and for this reason money will have to be sent to cover cost of postal charges.

Express. For all shipments up to 300 pounds the Express is the most satisfactory, and not any more costly than freight. Even in heavy shipments Express may cost more but the quicker service pays.

Freight. For very large and heavy shipments, and where quick delivery is not an element. All our shipments are so packed that they will carry several weeks by freight without injury to stock.

Express and Freight Shipments can be sent "Charges Collect" and such charges are no more than if "Prepaid." For this reason no money has to be sent to cover Express or Freight charges.

Errors and Complaints. We want every order to be satisfactorily filled, and the deal is not complete until satisfaction is given. So, if there is any error or dissatisfaction we will appreciate it very much if you will let us know as soon after receipt of stock as possible or not later than five days to admit of adjustment. We immediately and cheerfully correct any errors of our own.

It is to Our Interest to send out the very best stock possible, true to label, healthy and packed to arrive in good condition, and this we will do. But as we cannot prevent drouths, freezes, ravishes of insects, rabbits, diseases, planting in unsuitable soils, or locations, careless or improper planting, indifferent or ignorant cultivation, we do not guar-

antee stock to live that arrived in good condition, after passing into other hands, or replace any stock sold at the prices quoted.

Insurance. For purchasers who wish their trees insured against loss from **natural causes**, for one year, we will upon payment of full purchase price, plus **twenty (20%) per cent** of same, insure such purchases. Any loss thus claimed should be reported to us at once.

Substitution. We desire to follow our customers' wishes in this respect and have found that when our supply of stock ordered is exhausted, our customers ordinarily want us to substitute to the best of our judgment. We, therefore, substitute when necessary, unless instructed to the contrary. Please note in specified blank in our Order Sheet if you do not wish us to substitute in your order and we will gladly refund for shortages, if any. Selection of varieties suitable to your locality is of first importance to use and our services to you can often be of more value, if you leave the selection to us.

No Agents. We do not employ any agents or salesmen, and have no connection with any other nursery. We deal direct with all our customers and are directly responsible to them and no one else.

Service. We are so equipped that we can get out, pack and ship most orders the first or second day after receipt of order. In some cases on account of character of stock, it may take longer. We leave most of our stock in the ground and dig fresh as wanted, so this takes longer to assemble an order than if the stock was all ready "cellared." There is a period of about two weeks late in the spring that we are rushed with orders from those who wait until the last minute. Under such conditions we will do our best to get them out as quickly as possible but in order to be fair we will wait upon each order in its turn. It is better to order several days in advance of time stock is wanted; then we will not disappoint you with tardy delivery.

Shipping Season opens November 1st and closes March 15th. We will accommodate late orders after March 15th, if selections are still in stock and not too far advanced in new growth. Best months in which to plant are November, December, January and February.

Shipping Strawberry Plants begins in September and continued throughout the winter and early spring months.

Balled Evergreens can be dug and planted practically every month of the year.

What Is B&B and NB? "B&B" indicates where the nursery stock is taken up with the original earth in which it grew, by carefully chiseling away the soil without cracking or crumbling the dirt, which is to remain; then this ball of earth is securely inclosed with strong burlap and pinned with special needle-pointed nails, taking up all the slack in the burlap.

"NB" indicates where stock is dug without dirt on the roots, but puddled for safety in shipping or delivering.

In planting a balled plant do NOT remove the burlap. Cut strings only.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Everyone admires beautiful well-planted grounds. The home without the softening beauty of trees, shrubs, vines, and flowers looks bare and uninviting. It has been truly said that "First impressions are always the most lasting," and the public judge the inside of a home to a great extent by its surroundings. Homes large and small need the finishing touch of trees, shrubs, and flowers. You will find listed in this catalog the very trees you need for your sidewalk and avenue planting. Beautiful flowering shrubs for the foundation lines, borders and boundaries. Shrubs that will bear a wealth of brilliant colored berries during the winter months. Climbing vines for the porches, pergolas and out-buildings. Choice new roses for the rose garden;

in fact everything you need to make your home grounds beautiful.

Where the height is given it has reference to the heights the tree or plant finally attains under normal conditions.

We grade our ornamental trees and shrubs as follows: Upright growing trees and plants are graded by height, this particularly pertains to conifers, shade trees, and deciduous shrubs. Prostrate varieties such as some of the Junipers and Cotoneasters which do not make an upright growth are graded according to spread. In grading the evergreen shrubs both height and spread is taken into consideration.

Beauty Out-of-Doors

Nature has been generous. The Southern States are fortunate in having so many beautiful native plants. The virgin forest was a harmonious setting for the pioneer's cabin but the growth of towns, the clearing of land and the rapid growth of industry have made it necessary for man to supplement natural beauty.

Who would fail to draw deep content from a home made a part of its surroundings by a background of stately trees and a setting of green

shrubbery to soften the hard architectural lines of masonry or frame? A tastefully decorated interior is a source of pride. Multiply by the hundreds the number of guests who enjoy the indoor charm of your house and you will approximate the number who share the beauty of your grounds. Whether it be a snug little cottage with a garden like a lady's handkerchief, or an impressive suburban estate, either might be desolately bare or set among graceful trees and shrubs.

Planting Your Home Grounds

An increase in satisfaction, beauty and commercial value can be had by planting the home grounds. Selections of things to plant are easy to make from this catalog. We have tried to make the descriptions as brief as possible and the catalog as a whole both interesting and helpful.

However, many home owners are not familiar with the kinds of plants necessary to make a harmonious garden. Yours may be partially planted or your garden may need to be renovated and

replanted and you may not know just how to go about it.

We have with us a trained landscape man of much experience and if you want your grounds planted in an artistic harmonious way, if you want your lily pond, rock garden, Out-Door Living Room, etc., designed and executed so that your garden will be pleasing, inviting and worth being proud of, write us.

**Homes Need Appropriate Plantings
as Jewels Need Settings**

Planting Instructions

On Arrival of Trees—Put in a protected place, keeping moist if held for one day only, else bury roots in ground at once.

Pruning Is Necessary—General rule is to cut off one-half to two-thirds the length of the lateral branches. This balances loss of root system necessary in digging the tree. Remove all label wires.

Plant Carefully—Dig ample holes to take roots without crowding. Plant not more than an inch or two deeper than they formerly stood. Water before applying top three inches.

Mulching or Cultivation is necessary if good growth is expected. Both conserve the moisture, which is very essential.

Watering—Sprinkling and spraying are of little value during times of drought. Remember the roots of most plants are buried 8 to 10 inches in the soil and it takes a good soaking to reach them. Let the hose run slowly for an hour or so, or several hours.

Cultivation—You cannot expect to get good results from your trees unless you keep them well cultivated. The soil must be frequently stirred during the Summer. The area immediately around the trees must be kept free from grass and weeds, and this portion of the orchard should receive especial attention. All suckers or branches which start below the head of the tree should be removed.

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

Modern Home-Plantings cannot be considered as complete—or hardly begun—if they do not contain a liberal supply of Broadleaf Evergreens. They are needed for the green foliage which gives color all the year, especially in winter when warmth and color are demanded. There is need for them in all plantings, particularly in the Outdoor Living Room where they lay claim in everyday beauty.

We have an unusually large collection of Broadleaf Evergreens. The plants are frequently transplanted, carefully pruned, and given plenty of space to develop into stately, vigorous, healthy specimens.

ABELIA

Abelia Glossy, 6 ft. (*A. grandiflora*)—Small glossy evergreen leaves, with pinkish-white flowers in Spring and Summer. Hardy, thrifty growers.

Height	Each	10	100
18-24 in., B&B	\$.80	\$.65	\$.60
24-30 in., B&B	1.00	.80	.70
30-36 in., B&B	1.20	1.10	1.00
36-42 in., B&B	1.50	1.35	1.20
42-48 in., B&B	2.00	1.80	1.60

Heavy Perfect Specimens 25% Extra
For Bushes Not Balled (NB) Deduct 25%

Barbados Cherry, 3 ft. (*Malpighia glabra*)—A very interesting small shrub. Covers itself several times a year with fragrant rose-colored flowers of unusual form, followed by large red showy berries. Is somewhat tender and should be planted in a protected place, but will come up again strong in Spring if frozen.

B&B from open ground or pot grown..... each \$1.00

BOXWOOD (Boxus)

Common, 4 ft. (*B. sempervirens*)—Rich, deep green foliage; compact dense growth.

Height	Each	10	100
12-15 in., B&B	\$1.25	\$.80	\$.60
15-18 in., B&B	1.50	1.00	.80

CAPE JASMINE (Gardenia)

Very popular evergreen shrub with bright, glossy foliage. They do well in almost any well-drained soil. Large fragrant, white flowers produced freely.

Florida, 10 ft. (*G. grandiflora*)—Flowers last of May; larger than Fortune.

Height	Each
9-12 in., B&B	\$.50
12-18 in., B&B	.65
18-24 in., B&B	1.00
24-30 in., B&B	1.25
30-36 in., B&B	1.75
3- 4 ft., B&B	2.00
4- 5 ft., B&B	2.50

Fortune, 10 ft. (*G. fortunei*)—Hardy everblooming Cape Jasmine. Begins blooming about Mother's Day; somewhat hardier than Florida.

Height	Each
9-12 in., B&B	\$.50
12-18 in., B&B	.65
18-24 in., B&B	1.00
24-30 in., B&B	1.25
30-36 in., B&B	1.75
3- 4 ft., B&B	2.00
4- 5 ft., B&B	2.50

For Plants Not Balled (NB) Deduct 25%

Dwarf Spreading, 3 ft. (*G. radicans prostrata*)—Low growing shrub with glossy green leaves, bearing tiny white flowers during Spring and Summer.

Semi-Dwarf Spreading, 5 ft. (*G. striata nana*)—Similar to Dwarf, more upright in growth.

Prices for Dwarf and Semi-Dwarf Jasmine:

Spread	Each
9-12 in., B&B	\$.90
12-15 in., B&B	1.00
15-18 in., B&B	1.35
18-24 in., B&B	1.75
24-30 in., B&B	2.00
30-36 in., B&B	2.50

Single, Globe Type, 10 ft. (*G. japonica*)—Flowers single, star shaped, fragrant. Leaves dark green, pointed. The bush is highly ornamental, much more so than the double varieties.

Height	Each
9-12 in., B&B	\$.50
12-18 in., B&B	.65
18-24 in., B&B	1.00
24-30 in., B&B	1.25
30-36 in., B&B	1.75
3- 4 ft., B&B	2.00
4- 5 ft., B&B	2.50

Gardenias will not succeed in soils containing much lime. In light soils they can often be set out bare rooted.

For Plants Not Balled (NB) Deduct 25%

COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster pannosa, 8 ft.—A graceful shrub from the Himalayas with soft gray-green leaves, silvery underneath. White flowers followed by silvery-red berries, remaining all Fall and Winter. Succeeds in many soils and situations.

Height	Each
18-24 in., B&B	\$1.50
2- 3 ft., B&B	2.00
3- 4 ft., B&B	2.50

ELAEAGNUS

Elaeagnus. Oleaster.—An evergreen shrub with shiny leaves on upper surface, bronze beneath. Fragrant blossoms in late Fall, and edible fruit in early Spring.

Elaeagnus pungens reflexa. "Silverberry." 6 ft. Japan. A fine spreading shrub with leaves and stems covered with frosty, shiny scales, silvery on upper surface and bronze beneath. Silvery berries.

Elaeagnus fruitlandi, 8 ft.—A vigorous spreading shrub, with long 4-inch leaves, heavily frosted with silvery scales. Beautiful, large, silvery bronze berries in the fall.

18-24 in., B&B, each	\$.75
24-36 in., B&B, each	1.25
30-36 in., B&B, each	1.75
3- 4 ft., B&B, each	2.00
4- 5 ft., B&B, each	2.50

EUONYMUS (Evergreen Euonymus)

For hedges or pruned specimens, the varieties of Euonymus are very useful. The different species of *E. japonica* listed below are all very similar except in the color of the leaves which are variegated in different ways with white, silver and gold.

Euonymus japonica, 10 ft.—Japan. A useful ornamental with green glossy foliage, standing heat and cold, and easy to grow. Can be used as a spreading plant in a group planting and when trimmed it makes a wonderful compact plant for tubs. Also used for hedges.

Height	Each
12-18 in., B&B	\$.75
18-24 in., B&B	.85
24-30 in., B&B	1.00
30-36 in., B&B	1.35
36-42 in., B&B	1.75
42-48 in., B&B	2.25
4- 5 ft., B&B	2.85

E. japonica President Gauthier, 5 ft.—Leaves with a white blotch in the center. Balled.

E. japonica aurea-variegata, "Golden Variegated Euonymus," 6 ft.—Leaves bright golden yellow in center, dark green around edges.

E. japonica albo-marginata, "Pearl Margined," 3 ft.—The leaves have a narrow margin of silver.

E. japonica albo-variegated, "Silver Variegated Euonymus," 4 ft.—Foliage almost white around the edges, changing to yellow with the season. Beautiful for hedges and fine for landscape gardening.

Height	Each
15-18 in., B&B	\$1.00
18-24 in., B&B	1.35
24-30 in., B&B	1.50
30-36 in., B&B	2.00
3- 4 ft., B&B	2.50

FIRETHORN (Pyracantha)

This group often referred to as Crataegus, belongs to the evergreen Hawthorne. Pyracantha is a Greek word meaning Firethorn. They are exceedingly valuable for the great wealth of bright colored berries, which they furnish in Fall and Winter, and which remain on the plant for several months.

Laland, 12 ft. (P. lalandi)—Thorny evergreen with clusters of orange berries in Fall and Winter. White flowers in Spring. Upright growth.

Scarlet, 10 ft. (P. coccinea)—Evergreen shrub with dark green foliage, orange-red berries in early Fall.

Yunnanese, 10 ft. (P. yunnanensis)—Vigorous grower, with large dark green leaves. Abundance of bright berries, colored red.

Spread	Each
18-24 in., B&B	\$1.25
2- 3 ft., B&B	1.50
3- 4 ft., B&B	2.00
4- 5 ft., B&B	3.00
5- 6 ft., B&B	4.00
6- 7 ft., B&B	5.00

GUAVA

Pineapple, 8 ft (Feijoa Sellowiana)—Leaves dark green, silver-gray underneath. Whitish-purple flowers with red stamens. Bears delicious fruit.

Height	Each
18-24 in., B&B	\$1.00
24-30 in., B&B	1.35
30-36 in., B&B	1.75
3- 4 ft., B&B	2.00
4- 5 ft., B&B	5.00

LAUREL (Wild Peach)

Cherry Laurel, 30 ft. (Laurocerasus caroliniana)—Glistening foliage. Medium growth. White plume-like flowers makes it highly desirable.

Height	Each
12-18 in., B&B	\$.40
18-24 in., B&B	.75
2- 3 ft., B&B	1.25
3- 4 ft., B&B	1.75
4- 5 ft., B&B	2.50
5- 6 ft., B&B	3.75
6- 7 ft., B&B	5.00
7- 8 ft., B&B	7.50
8- 9 ft., B&B	10.00
9-10 ft., B&B	12.50

LOQUAT (Japanese Plum)

Japanese 25 ft. (Eriobotrya)—Large leaf, prickly edge, light green, creamy underneath. Delicious golden fruit, ripening in early Spring.

Height	Each
18-24 in., B&B	\$.70
2- 3 ft., B&B	1.00
3- 4 ft., B&B	1.50
4- 5 ft., B&B	2.50
5- 6 ft., B&B	3.50
6- 7 ft., B&B	5.50
7- 8 ft., B&B	7.50
8- 9 ft., B&B	9.00
9-10 ft., B&B	13.00

LAVENDER (Lavandula vera)

Lavender, 2 ft. (Lavandula vera)—Low flat growing shrub, treated as a perennial farther north. Foliage soft, narrow, intensely silvery, very fragrant. Flowers blue, sweet scented.

1 ft., B&B, each	\$.75
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LIGUSTRUM

The shrub is essential to Landscaping. The word "Ligustrum" refers to the entire family of Privets, which is by far the largest and best group of Broadleaf Evergreens. Varieties differ widely in size, shape, habit of growth, and color. With the addition of very few plants such as Conifers, Flowering Deciduous Shrubs and the Grasses, the Privets make a complete planting.

Fragrant white flowers are borne in spring, and black berries follow, remaining on the plants during Winter, in medium and large clusters like wild grapes. This group cannot be too extensively planted and is in such variety that can fill practically every need.

L. japonicum, "Japanese Privet," 6 to 12 ft.—Leathery dark green glossy leaves and white flowers; the best tall hedge plant, making a fast heavy substantial growth; very hardy; drouth resistant.

Height	Each
12-18 in., B&B	\$.45
18-24 in., B&B	.50
2- 3 ft., B&B	.75
3- 4 ft., B&B	.85
4- 5 ft., B&B	1.00
5- 6 ft., B&B	1.50
6- 7 ft., B&B	1.75
7- 8 ft., B&B	2.00

Ligustrum Standards, see Shade Trees

Waxleaf, 8 ft. (*L. lucidum compacta*)—The finest broadleaf evergreen grown for the Southland. The leaves are very thick and waxy, the upper surface being highly glossed of dark green color, and the under side of much lighter shade. Ideal in form and development. Can be pruned and kept at height desired. Is used for hedges in every location, and as specimens; can be sheared into perfect forms. Grows in the shade or full sunlight.

Height	Each
12-15 in., B&B	\$.50
15-18 in., B&B	.75
18-24 in., B&B	1.00
24-30 in., B&B	1.25
30-36 in., B&B	1.50
36-42 in., B&B	2.00
42-48 in., B&B	2.50
4- 5 ft., B&B	3.00
5- 6 ft., B&B	4.00

Privet Lodense, 4 ft. (*Ligustrum nanum compactum*)—Very compact low growing, dark green shrub. Can be trimmed any shape.

Height	Each
12-15 in., B&B	\$.75
15-18 in., B&B	.85
18-24 in., B&B	1.00
24-30 in., B&B	1.35

Quihoui, 12 ft. (*L. quihoui*)—Blooms throughout the season. Small leaves, medium shade of green. Dense growth.

Height	Each
12-18 in., B&B	\$.75
18-24 in., B&B	1.00
2- 3 ft., B&B	1.35
3- 4 ft., B&B	1.50
4- 5 ft., B&B	2.00
5- 6 ft., B&B	2.50
6- 7 ft., B&B	3.25

Variegated California Privet, 8 ft. (*Lig. ovalifolium var.*)—Medium sized leaves, deep green interestingly variegated creamy white. Looks well between other deep green shrubs.

Height	Each
12-18 in., B&B	\$.75
18-24 in., B&B	1.00
2- 3 ft., B&B	1.35
3- 4 ft., B&B	1.50
4- 5 ft., B&B	2.00
5- 6 ft., B&B	2.50
6- 7 ft., B&B	3.25

For other Ligustrums (Privet) see under Hedge Plants, page 17.

MAGNOLIA

Southern, 60 ft. (*M. grandiflora*)—Leaves are large, bright shining, green above, usually coated with brownish hairy substance underneath. Flowers large, waxy white; very fragrant.

12-18 in., B&B	\$.50
18-24 in., B&B	.75
2- 3 ft., B&B	1.00
3- 4 ft., B&B	1.75
4- 5 ft., B&B	2.50
5- 6 ft., B&B	3.50
6- 7 ft., B&B	5.00
7- 8 ft., B&B	7.50
8- 9 ft., B&B	10.00
9-10 ft., B&B	12.50

For Trees (NB) Deduct 25% up to 6 Ft.
For Trees Blooming in Nursery 25% Extra

The Magnolia, Loquat and Japanese Ligustrum are good evergreen shrubs for a few years, but become trees later.

MYRTLE (*Myrtus*)

Classic shrub, with handsome, aromatic foliage, and fragrant white flowers, which appear in Summer, followed by berry-shaped fruits of blue-black color. Fine for grouping, as single specimens, hedges, pot or tub plants.

Dwarf Compact, 4 ft. (*M. communis compacta*) More dwarf growing than any known variety. Has fine dark green foliage, low branches, with small white flowers in Summer.

Spread	Each
12-15 in., B&B	\$1.00
15-18 in., B&B	1.35
18-24 in., B&B	1.75

Heavy Perfect Specimens 25% Extra

Rosemary M., 8 ft. (*M. communis microphylla*) Light green; leaves very small.

True, 10 ft. (*M. communis*)—Rich green foliage; more upright growth.

Variegated Roman, 6 ft. (*M. communis variegata*)—Yellow variegated foliage of this shrub makes a bright spot in any mass of dark green shrubbery.

Height	Each
12-18 in., B&B	\$.90
18-24 in., B&B	1.35
24-30 in., B&B	1.75
30-36 in., B&B	2.00

NANDINA

Japanese, 8 ft. (*N. domestica*)—The delicate foliage of the Nandina is a gorgeous red or crimson in Winter, and plant is full of rich red berries.

Height	Each
9-12 in., B&B	\$.50
12-15 in., B&B	.75
15-18 in., B&B	1.00
18-24 in., B&B	1.35
24-30 in., B&B	1.75
30-36 in., B&B	2.00
3- 4 ft., B&B	2.50

OLEANDERS (*Nerium*)

Oleanders are particularly adapted to this climate and deserving of wider planting; their large deep green foliage combined with fragrant flowers of many hues, which appear all Summer, renders them attractive and effective.

Double White, White with Pink Center, Single White, Single Pink, Double Pink, Velvety Red, Yellow

Height	Each
18-24 in., B&B	\$.65
2- 3 ft., B&B	.85
3- 4 ft., B&B	1.25
4- 5 ft., B&B	2.00
5- 6 ft., B&B	2.75

PHOTINIA

Low P., 15 ft. (*P. serrulata*)—Upright growth; large leaves of dark green with new growth first red, then tan and fawn color.

Hollyleaf, 10 ft. (*P. dentata*)—Similar to Low variety, but leaves have more decided "teeth" or irregular edges. Colors in Winter.

PHOTINIA—(Continued)

Smooth Leaved, 12 ft. (P. glabra)—Slender pyramidal; upright, more slender than above; dark green smooth leaves; new growth brilliant red.

Height	Each
12-18 in., B&B	\$.50
18-24 in., B&B	.75
2- 3 ft., B&B	1.50
4- 5 ft., B&B	2.50
5- 6 ft., B&B	3.50

PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS

Plumbago capensis, 4 ft. (Leadwort)—A somewhat tender shrub from South Africa, spreading and inclined to climb. Foliage light green, long and tapering. Flowers in clusters of a beautiful azure blue. If frozen down comes right up again. Blooming size plants from 6 inch pots, each \$.75

PITTOSPORUM

Tobira, Green, 8 ft. (P. tobira)—Dense compact shrub, with dark green leaves. Bears small white flowers. Very fragrant.

Whitespot, 8 ft. (P. tobira variegata)—Compact spreading with light silver-margined foliage; contrasting with green.

Spread	Each
12-15 in., B&B	\$1.00
15-18 in., B&B	1.50
18-24 in., B&B	1.75
24-30 in., B&B	2.50

RAPHIOLEPSIS

Raphiolepsis ovata, 5 ft. (Japanese Hawthorne.) Blunt, thick, leathery leaves, becoming in Spring a mass of white flower clusters, spicily fragrant, each blossom like a tiny wild rose, replaced in Autumn by clusters of purple berries. Half shade.

Balled Plants, 18-24 in., each \$1.50

ROSMARINUS (Rosemary)

Rosemarinus officinalis ("Rosemary")—Mediterranean region. Small growing shrub. Leaves are long and highly aromatic. Flowers of lavender color and very fragrant.

18-24 in., B&B, each \$1.00

HOLLY (Ilex)

The Holly family comprises a large and varied group. All varieties bear berries which color during the Fall and Winter and are very attractive. Extensively used for Christmas decorations. Beautiful as individual plants, or when used in groups.

American, 35 ft. (Ilex opaca, berry bearing or Pistillate)—Glossy, dark green spiny leaves.

Height	Each
9-12 in., B&B	\$.75
12-18 in., B&B	1.25
18-24 in., B&B	1.50
24-30 in., B&B	2.00

Ilex Cornuta ,8 ft. (Chinese Holly)—Shrubby in habit; branches spreading; foliage of glossy green; bears clusters of scarlet berries. Very hardy—resists both heat and cold. Newly introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture.

10-12 in., B&B, each	\$.75
12-15 in., B&B, each	1.00
15-18 in., B&B, each	1.50

Dahoon Holly (Ilex Cassine)—Bright spineless leaves. Produces abundance of red berries.

Height	Each
9-12 in., B&B	\$.75
12-18 in., B&B	1.25
18-24 in., B&B	1.50
24-30 in., B&B	2.00

Ilex Integra (Othera Japonica)—Bears red berries. Leaves rarely toothed, thick and leathery.

Height	Each
9-12 in., B&B	\$.75
12-18 in., B&B	1.25
18-24 in., B&B	1.50
24-30 in., B&B	2.00

JASMINE (Jasminum)

Evergreen shrubs with attractive flowers. Valuable for the South; hardy except where noted.

Florida, 5 ft. (J. floridum, erroneously called J. Humile)—A new and hardy Jasmine from Japan with rather small, dark green foliage and golden yellow flowers blooming in Spring, Summer, and late in Fall until frost. Perfectly hardy as far north as Washington, D. C.

Spread	Each
15-18 in., B&B	\$.50
18-24 in., B&B	.75
24-30 in., B&B	1.00
30-36 in., B&B	1.35
36-42 in., B&B	1.75
42-48 in., B&B	2.25
4- 5 ft., B&B	2.85

J. Primulinum (Primrose Jasmine)—A drooping shrub with attractive foliage and beautiful golden-yellow flowers the size of a half-dollar, opening flat; scented, blooming in long sprays in early Spring.

15-18 in., B&B	\$.50
18-24 in., B&B	.75
24-30 in., B&B	1.00
30-36 in., B&B	1.35
36-42 in., B&B	1.75
42-48 in., B&B	2.25
4- 5 ft., B&B	2.85

J. Humile, Italian Jasmine, 10 ft. (J. revolutum)—A hardy, dark green, erect shrub; flowers bright yellow and fragrant. Stands in open as far north as Maryland. This is usually known as J. Revolutum and is commonly planted in glass houses in the North.

12-15 in., NB, each	\$.35
15-18 in., NB, each	.50
18-24 in., NB, each	1.00

J. Nudiflorum (Winter Jasmine)—This variety sheds all its leaves in Autumn, and produces waxy yellow flowers in Winter.

18-24 in., well branched, NB, each	\$.35
24-30 in., well branched, NB, each	.50

J. Sambac, 3 ft. (Grand Duke)—A very double-flowered white Jasmine. The blooms are often 2½ inches wide and intensely fragrant. Foliage dark green and shining. This kind and the following are tender, freezing to the ground, but are sure to come up again in Spring in this latitude, soon making a new shrub and blooming. Pot grown.

8-10 in., each	\$.60
10-12 in., each	.75

J. Sambac, 4 ft. (Maid of Orleans)—Resembles the preceding, taller and more open growth, flowers semi-double $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 inches across, strong true jasmine fragrance. Constantly in flower. Pot grown.

8-10 in., each.....	\$.60
10-12 in., each.....	.75

Cestrum Nocturnum, 6 ft. (Night-blooming Jasmine)—Large, very attractive shrub with large dark green foliage. Flowers greenish-white in color, tubular, opening about sundown and emitting a very heavy fragrance, scentless at day time. Blooms almost constantly. Tender, but comes up promptly again in the Spring. Pot grown.

12-15 in., each.....	\$.75
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Jasminum gracillimum—A scrambling, soft-branched slender shrub, light green entire leaves. White, fragrant flowers in clusters at ends of branches appear several times a year.

2-3 ft., B&B, each.....	\$1.25
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SANTOLINA

Santolina, 12-18 in.—Low gray-leaved border plant likes dry sunny location; stands shearing well.

10-12 in., B&B, each.....	\$.50
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SENISA

Silverleaf, 8 ft. —Leucophyllum texanum)—Small oval leaves, ash-gray or silver color. Profusion of orchid flowers borne after rainy season. Very attractive.

Height	Each
12-15 in., B&B.....	\$.60
15-18 in., B&B.....	.75
18-24 in., B&B.....	1.00
24-30 in., B&B.....	1.25
30-36 in., B&B.....	1.50

VIBURNUM

Dwarf Sweet, 8 ft. (V. odoratissimum nana)—A fine upright shrub with large shining dark green leaves. Has large bunches of fragrant flowers, followed by blue-black berries.

V. Suspensum (Sandankwa Viburnum (S))—Of spreading habit with dark green foliage, somewhat wrinkled, flowers cream-color and fragrant. Grows well in shade.

V. Tinus (Laurustinus (S))—A compact, hardy shrub that grows well in almost any location. Can be kept to any desired size by pruning. Produces large quantities of flowers in late Winter months: pink in bud, white when open.

Height	Each
9-12 in., B&B.....	\$.85
12-15 in., B&B.....	1.00
15-18 in., B&B.....	1.25
18-24 in., B&B.....	1.75
24-30 in., B&B.....	2.25
30-36 in., B&B.....	2.85
3- 4 ft., B&B.....	3.50

For Tecomaia, Thunbergia and Malvaviscus see under Flowering Plants, page ??.

NOTICE

For every \$10.00 worth of trees, plants, roses, etc., purchaser may select as a premium \$1.00 worth of trees or plants of the same kind he paid for. For example, if you ordered \$10.00 worth of pecan trees, you may select as a premium \$1.00 worth of pecan trees. If you order \$20.00 worth of pecan trees, select \$2.00 worth of pecan trees. If it is \$10.00 worth of roses you ordered, select \$1.00 worth of roses; if the order was for \$20.00, select \$2.00 worth of roses of whatever variety you wish, except patented varieties which the patent law does not permit us to give as premiums.

If your order of \$10.00 and over is for plants and trees of more than one kind, you can select your premium of \$1.00 worth for every \$10.00 purchase of any kind of plants or trees for which order was made.

"WE GROW OUR OWN".

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Needle-leaved and cone-bearing trees, including many varieties, among which are the Arborvitae, Cypress, Cedars, Junipers, and Pines. Conifers when properly placed add more distinction as well as age and beauty to a planting. Their growth is so slow that they never outgrow their places. The lower limbs of Conifers should always be allowed to remain, for in removing them natural beauty is destroyed.

ARBORVITAE

Many people prefer Arborvitae on account of their formal, symmetrical shapes and as they are such varying types, even as to shape and color, they make groupings for various locations so that they are indispensable as there is some kind suitable for every landscape use.

There are two types of Arborvitae known as Occidental and Oriental. The Occidentals are generally not suited for Southern States, while the Oriental, or Chinese, types all do well in the South.

Baker's Pyramid, 20 ft. (T. or. bakerii)—Columnar growth; intense coloring and good appearance.

Golden—Green with a golden tint, grows compact and coneshaped.

California Golden, 25 ft. (T. or. conspicua)—Golden foliage, specially attractive in winter.

Ramsey Hybrid, 25 ft. (T. or. cypressifolia fastigiata)—Of pyramidal shape, broad at base, delicately tapering at top. Threadlike foliage, rich green color; compact grower, evenly branched. New growth has soft blue-shadings. Very hardy.

Yellow Column, 25 ft. (T. or. elegantissima)—Foliage yellow-green overcast with golden tips of yellow.

Green Column (Biota atrovirens)—Exceptional fine color.

Texas Blue, 30 ft. (T. or. texana glauca)—Strong open-growing type, blue-green color.

Prices on the above:

Height	Each
18-24 in., B&B	.60
24-30 in., B&B	.85
30-36 in., B&B	1.00
3- 4 ft., B&B	1.25
4- 5 ft., B&B	1.50
5- 6 ft., B&B	1.85
6- 7 ft., B&B	2.35
7- 8 ft., B&B	3.25
8-10 ft., B&B	4.00

Bonita, Globe or Cone (T. or. bonita)—This, the most beautifully shaped of all the Arborvitae; originated in the Comal Springs Nursery. It was a dwarf and stood four years in the nursery rows and could not be sold because of its size. When it was noticed that the small tree developed into a strikingly beautiful specimen it was taken from the nursery and transplanted, on to the private grounds where it developed into the most beautiful evergreen we have ever known. From this tree cuttings were later sent to greenhouses and it was found that they could be grown successfully from cuttings, thus making it possible to grow exact duplicates of the old plant in any quantity. Today it is found in every southern nursery. The tree grows, without trimming, into a perfect globe. Foliage is dark green and arranged almost like the leaves in a book. Excellent for urns or tubs. Beautiful rich green color.

12-15 in., B&B, each	\$.75
15-18 in., B&B, each	.85
24-30 in., B&B, each	1.00
30-36 in., B&B, each	1.50
36-42 in., B&B, each	1.95
42-48 in., B&B, each	2.25
4- 5 ft., B&B, each	2.50

Golden Bonita—Same price as above.

Beckman's Golden, 7 ft. (T. or. aurea nana)—Compact, bushy, dwarf, rich golden tipped foliage.

Rosedale, 8 ft. (T. or. rosedale)—Feathery bluish-green foliage; striking in appearance.

Prices on Beckman's Golden and Rosedale:

Height	Each
12-15 in., B&B	.75
15-18 in., B&B	.85
18-24 in., B&B	1.00
24-30 in., B&B	1.35
30-36 in., B&B	1.50
36-42 in., B&B	1.85
42-48 in., B&B	2.00
4- 5 ft., B&B	2.50

CEDARS

Few trees are more permanent than the varieties of Cedars. They lend dignity to the garden, giving interest, variety and accent to the plantings unexcelled by any other evergreen. The stately Cedars are indispensable for use in groups or specimen plantings.

Cedrus deodara, 100 ft. (Deodar)—The finest conifer is the famous Deodar Cedar from the Himalaya mountains. It makes a magnificent stately tree of towering pyramidal form, with broad base, slendering to a pointed tip. Foliage is rich silvery-gray with gracefully weeping branches. It should be given a location where it will have plenty of room to spread out since it makes a large tree in the course of a year.

C. Atlantica, 40 ft.—A beautiful symmetrical specimen tree of open habit, with foliage of silver-blue.

Prices on Deodar and Atlantica Cedars

Height	Each
2- 3 ft., B&B	\$2.50
3- 4 ft., B&B	3.25
4- 5 ft., B&B	3.85
5- 6 ft., B&B	5.00
6- 7 ft., B&B	7.00
7- 8 ft., B&B	9.00
8-10 ft., B&B	11.50
10-12 ft., B&B	15.00

Red Cedar, Unsheared, 40 ft. (J. virginiana)—Hardy native evergreen; thrives under all conditions.

2-3 ft., B&B, each	\$1.00
3-4 ft., B&B, each	1.50
4-5 ft., B&B, each	2.25
5-6 ft., B&B, each	2.75
6-7 ft., B&B, each	3.50

CUNNINGHAMIA

Cunninghamia lanceolata, 50 ft. (Chinese Fir)—Has whorls of shiny bright green branches and leaves, resembling Araucaria but more resistant to cold.

Height	Each
15-18 in., B&B	\$2.00
18-24 in., B&B	2.50
24-30 in., B&B	3.25
30-36 in., B&B	3.85

CYPRESS (Cupressus)

In this group, the Cypress stands at the head of its class in regard to hardiness, vigorous growth and its suitability for any place it is called to adorn. It is marvelous what effect can be produced with the graceful Cypress. One placed here, and another there, and the entire aspect of the home is changed.

Royal Italian, 50 ft. (C. sempervirens fastigiat)—Tall, narrow, evergreen, straight and columnar. Its dark green shaft rising above other shrubbery gives a varied sky line. Compact, vigorous type.

Spreading Italian, 50 ft. (C. semp. horizontalis) Foliage very similar to other Italians uniformly spaced, branches horizontally from ground. Dark green color.

Prices on Royal Italian and Spreading Italian Cypress

Height	Each
18-24 in., B&B	\$.85
2- 3 ft., B&B	1.35
3- 4 ft., B&B	2.00
4- 5 ft., B&B	2.50
5- 6 ft., B&B	3.85
6- 7 ft., B&B	5.00
7- 8 ft., B&B	7.50
8-10 ft., B&B	12.50

Pot Grown Plants 75¢ per foot

Cupressus Arizonica, 40 ft. (Arizona Cypress)—A beautiful bluish-green Cypress of narrow pyramidal form from the mountains of Arizona and Northern Mexico. A handsome tree, dense foliage.

Height	Each
18-24 in., pot grown	\$.85
2- 3 ft., pot grown	1.35
3- 4 ft., pot grown	2.00
4- 5 ft., pot grown	2.50

Bhutan, 25 ft. (C. torulosa majestica)—Vigorous grower; dark green color with yellowish cast to new growth; foliage drooping or weeping.

2-3 ft., B&B, each	\$2.00
3-4 ft., B&B, each	3.50

JUNIPERS (Juniperus)

The Junipers comprise a large and varied group of small or dwarf trees, including trailing forms, which make a spreading mat of green on the grounds; wide-spreading, semi-prostrate varieties with horizontal branches; dwarf pyramidal or columnar forms and good sized trees. The Junipers are long lived, hardy, and of easy growth.

Cannart Red Cedar, 25 ft. (J. vir. cannarti)—The leading form of Red Cedar, having deep rich green tufted foliage, keeping green all Winter.

Schotti Red Cedar, 18 ft. (J. vir. schotti)—Most attractive dark green tufted foliage, heavily branched and sturdy.

Silver Red Cedar, 25 ft. (J. vir. glanea)—Beautiful silvery-blue color; the richness of color and fine quality always commands high respect for its use in choice plantings.

Hill Dundee Juniper, Juniperus virginiana, 25 ft. (Pyramidi formis hilli)—Bluish-gray in the Spring and Summer and changes to a plum-like color in Fall and Winter. This is not the bronze color of the Red Cedar, but a very unusual plum-like shade which is entirely different from any other Evergreen.

Prices on all the above:

Height	Each
2-3 ft., B&B	\$2.50
3-4 ft., B&B	3.00
4-5 ft., B&B	3.75
5-6 ft., B&B	4.50

Sylvester (Sylvestris or Japanese, 25 ft. (J. chinensis fermina)—Cone type. Grows unique, sideling effect, sprangled upright habit; foliage rather light green, older foliage deeper, richer green; new tips light blue-green color. Very hardy, withstands drought and heat.

Pyramidal Chinese, 16 ft. (J. chinensis mascula)—Pyramidal type. Similar to the above but more dense and compact, with darker blue-green foliage.

Prices on the two above:

Height	Each
18-24 in., B&B	\$1.35
24-30 in., B&B	1.50
30-36 in., B&B	2.00
3- 4 ft., B&B	2.50
4- 5 ft., B&B	3.25
5- 6 ft., B&B	4.00
6- 7 ft., B&B	5.75
7- 8 ft., B&B	7.50

Juniperus virginiana (Red Cedar)—See under Cedars, page 8.

Kiyono Juniper, 8 ft. (J. com. kiyonoi)—Pyramidal type. Grayish green, turning bronze in Winter, slow growing.

Narrow Irish Juniper, 8 ft. (J. com. hib. fastigiat)—Very narrow and erect like the Italian Cypress, and glaucous blue-green in color. A very attractive conifer for using near columns and doorways, where great height is not desired.

Ashfords Irish Juniper, 6 ft.—Similar to the common Irish Juniper, more graceful, finer foliage, more spreading.

Height	Each
18-24 in., B&B	\$1.00
2- 3 ft., B&B	1.35
3- 4 ft., B&B	1.75
4- 5 ft., B&B	2.00

Dwarf Blue Chinese, 8 ft. (J. viridifolia nana compacta)—Medium height, with beautiful blue-green foliage.

Juniper No. 102, 8 ft. (J. Chinensis nana depressa)—Low, vase shaped, scale-like leaves of light green.

Juniper No. 103, 8 ft. (J. chinensis nana compacta)—Very irregular in outline; dark green, compact growth. Good selection and hardy.

Whiteleaf Chinese, 8 ft. (J. c. albovariegata)—A new white tipped form, resembling growth of Spiny Greek in foliage, but has white or yellow spots interspersing the green.

For prices, see next page.

Spread	Each
15-18 in., B&B	\$1.75
18-24 in., B&B	2.35
24-30 in., B&B	2.50
30-36 in., B&B	3.25
36-42 in., B&B	4.25
42-48 in., B&B	5.00
4- 5 ft., B&B	6.35

Hill's Pyramidal, 20 ft. (*J. v. pyramidalis*)—Close-growing, rich green, retaining color all Winter. Valuable for formal plantings.

Height	Each
3- 4 ft., B&B	\$3.30
4- 5 ft., B&B	4.50
5- 6 ft., B&B	5.85

Heavy Perfect Specimens 25% Extra

Spiny Greek, 6 ft. (*J. excelsa stricta*)—Cone type. Well branched and densely clothed with grayish-green, glaucous foliage.

Height	Each
12-18 in., B&B	\$1.00
18-24 in., B&B	1.35
24-30 in., B&B	1.50
30-36 in., B&B	2.00
36-42 in., B&B	2.50
42-48 in., B&B	3.25
4- 5 ft., B&B	4.50
5- 6 ft., B&B	7.00

SPREADING AND CREEPING JUNIPERS

Gray Carpet, 8 ft. (*J. chi. procumbens*)—Best creeping Juniper. Makes a dense mat of blue-green, clinging closely to the ground.

Shore, 8 ft. (*J. conferta*)—New dense carpet of blue-green foliage.

Pfitzer, 8 ft. (*J. chi. pfitzeriana*)—Graceful, low-growing; blue-green plume-like foliage. It fits into the most aristocratic plantings. Does remarkably well in sun or full shade.

Savin, 6 ft. (*J. sabina*)—Main stem lies close to the ground and lateral branches grow upward. Rich, dark green coloring.

Tamarix Savin, 6 ft. (*J. sabina tamariscifolia*)—Slow growing, semi-erect, with dark green foliage, with needles thick set along branches.

Von Ehron Savin (*J. sabina von ehron*)—Very compact low form, branching and wide spreading.

Waukegan Juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis Douglasi*)—A unique, low, compact, creeping Juniper, making a soft mat of foliage, bluish in Spring and Summer, changing to purplish in Winter.

Andorra Juniper (*Juniperus com. depressa plumosa*)—A most satisfactory low spreading Juniper of attractive color. Rich, bright green in Summer, a rich, purple-bronze in Winter; entirely distinct from all other evergreens.

Koster Juniper, 6 ft. (*Juniperus vir. kosteri horizontalis*)—Spreading type. A tree of unusual character and interesting habit of growth. Strictly dwarf and of rich, bluish-green color.

Price on all the above Creeping Junipers:

Spread	Each
12-15 in., B&B	.85
15-18 in., B&B	1.00
18-24 in., B&B	1.35
24-30 in., B&B	1.75
30-36 in., B&B	2.25
36-42 in., B&B	2.50
42-48 in., B&B	3.25

PINES (*Pinus*)

One of the most beautiful and permanent of Evergreens. Very unique.

Italian Stone, 10 ft. (*Pinus pinea*)—Semi-spreading type; slow growing; deep green in mature trees, but young growth resembles Blue Spruce. Very attractive.

Japanese Red, 10 ft. (*Pinus densiflora*)—Semi-spreading type; young branches yellow, covered with bloom and with short slender green leaves.

Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra*)—Makes a tall and broad tree farther north but in the South it is a dwarf. Needles short, stiff and very dark green.

Prices on all the above Pines:

Height	Each
15-18 in., B&B	\$1.50
18-24 in., B&B	2.00
24-30 in., B&B	2.50
30-36 in., B&B	3.00
3- 4 ft., B&B	3.50

Mugho Pine (*Pinus mughus*)—A very dwarf, much branched almost flat topped tree. Needles short, rich green. An unusual slow growing tree, fine for rock gardens.

Height	Each
9-12 in., B&B	\$1.50
12-15 in., B&B	2.00
15-18 in., B&B	2.50
18-24 in., B&B	3.25
24-30 in., B&B	4.00

PODOCARPUS

Of recent introduction. Grows equally well in sun or shade, and is not particular as to soils. Excellent for seaside plantings.

Japanese, 18 ft. (*Macki podocarpus*)—Pyramidal type; Slender medium size, with soft, green foliage, bears blue-black berries. Long tapering leaves. Very striking.

Marcophylla, 18 ft. (*Nagi podocarpus*)—Similar to Macki except leaves broader and bushier.

Height	Each	10	100
30-36 in., B&B	\$3.30	\$2.65	\$2.35
3- 4 ft., B&B	4.50	3.60	3.15
4- 5 ft., B&B	5.85	4.65	4.05
5- 6 ft., B&B	7.50	6.00	5.25
6- 7 ft., B&B	9.20	7.35	6.40

RETINOSPORA (*Chamaecyparis*)

These are exceedingly valuable trees. Their habit of growth varies according to sub-varieties—some very compact, others drooping or pyramidal.

Andeley, 8 ft. (*C. leptoclada*)—Dwarf or Globe type. Dense rounded shrub; its bright green color in Summer changes to a blue-bronze in Winter.

Height	Each
18-24 in., B&B	\$1.00
24-30 in., B&B	1.35
30-36 in., B&B	1.75
3- 4 ft., B&B	2.00
4- 5 ft., B&B	2.50

WHAT IS "B&B" and "NB"?—"B&B" indicates where the nursery stock is taken up with the original earth in which it grew, by carefully chiseling away the soil without cracking or crumbling the dirt, which is to remain; then this ball of earth is securely inclosed with strong burlap and pinned with special needle-pointed nails, taking up all the slack in the burlap.

"NB" indicates where stock is dug without dirt on the roots, but puddled for safety in shipping or delivering.

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

The great majority of brilliant flowering shrubs and many other ornamental varieties lose their foliage in Winter (Deciduous). For gorgeous color displays they should be promiscuously used in landscape plantings. Their winter barren period is brief in our Southland section and the color changes in Autumn make the absence of leaves in Winter less lamented.

With enough Evergreens to keep the planting cheerful in Winter, Deciduous Shrubs should be generously used in the South.

Pruning should be done immediately after blooming season, cutting the fading blossoms away. Pruning too late or when dormant will sometimes interfere with blooming the following season.

Flowering shrubs can be handled when dormant with bare roots.

ALTHEAS

Altheas, 6 ft. (*Hibiscus syriacus*)—One of the best flowering shrubs that we know of, and most especially adapted to West Texas, for the reason that it blooms during the entire Summer even when monthly roses and other ever-blooming flowers are not in bloom. The flowers are not in the least affected by the sun in July and August, but are just as beautiful as they are in the cooler months.

Anemonaeflorus—Double rose.

Ardens—Double violet.

Boule de Feu—Double purplish red.

Coelestis—Single blue.

Duchess de Brabant—Double dark red.

Jeanne d'Arc—Double pure white.

Lady Stanley—Semi-double white, red center.

Lucy—Double red.

Paeonaeflorus—Double flesh.

Pulcherrima—Double white, red center.

Purpurea semi-plena—Semi-double purple.

Rubis—Single red.

Totus Albus—Single white.

18-24 in., NB	\$.25
24-36 in., NB	.30
3- 4 ft., NB	.35

BUDDLEIA (Summer Lilac)

B. variabilis (Butterfly Bush (S))—Fast growing shrub, remains half evergreen except in very cold climates; flowers borne in long purple spikes; should be pruned severely in Winter; cut back flower stems as soon as faded.

B. magnifica (S)—A beautiful arching shrub of robust habit; foliage bright green; flowers deep rose-purple with orange eye.

18-24 in., NB	\$.25
24-36 in., NB	.40

Forsythia Viridissima (Golden Bell)—Bears small yellow flowers, very early, before leaves appear. 50¢ each.

CRÈPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstroemia Indicia*)

Favorite flowering shrub of the South, hardy and heavy bloomer, it paints the landscape in Summer months with its brilliant blossoms in tones of crimson red, pink, purple, and other shades. Frequently termed the "Lilac of the South." Combinations of Crepe Myrtle colors make the most exquisite effects obtainable.

Watermelon Red, 10 ft. (*L. i. rubra*)—Large fluffy flower heads; rich clear bright red; most gorgeous of all colors.

Imperial Pink, 10 ft. (*L. i. rosea*)—Light pastel shade; large clusters of flowers; upright grower.

Magenta, 16 ft. (*L. i. magenta*)—A new purplish pink shading; very striking.

Purple, 20 ft. (*L. i. purpurea*)—The rich bright color most desirable; not the faded-out type.

18-24 in., NB	\$.25
2- 3 ft. NB	.35
3- 4 ft., NB	.40
4- 5 ft., NB	.50

Dwarf Blue, 5 ft. (*L. i. corrulae nana*)—Distinctive bluish color, makes it very desirable for low bright spots.

Lilac, 6 ft. (*L. i. lilac*)—Pyramidal type; light pastel shade of lilac; delicate and desirable.

12-18 in., NB	\$.35
18-24 in., NB	.40
24-30 in., NB	.50

White Crepe Myrtle—Same prices as Purple.

FLOWERING QUINCE (*Cydonia japonica*)

Semi-spreading; 10 ft.; in early Spring covered with bright scarlet flowers; small dark green leaves.

12-18 in., NB	\$.25
18-24 in., NB	.35
24-36 in., NB	.40

DIERVILLA (Weigela)

Diervilla Eva Rathke—Of erect habit; flowers medium size and deep red in color; blooms in April and May.

12-18 in., NB	\$.25
18-24 in., NB	.35

LAVENDER (Chaste) TREE

Vitex Agnus Castus—A very large, showy shrub with compound leaves composed of 5 to 7 leaflets, dark green above and downy gray beneath. The flowers are borne profusely during late Summer, in long, dense, terminal racemes; color lilac and white; 3 feet, 50¢ each.

ELDER (*Sambucus*)

S. Canadensis (American Elder)—This is the well known native Elderberry. A tall shrub with stout branches filled with pith; the small white flowers come in broad, flat heads in June and are very fragrant; the fruit is black, ripens in August and September, and is borne in great quantities. Grows 6 to 8 feet tall. Elderberries are used for making wine of excellent quality and possessing qualities that correct stomach disorders. The bushes are most attractive with beauty in foliage and bloom.

S. Laciniata (Cut-leaf Elder)—Great handsome cymes of delicate, fragrant flowers in June and July, followed by large clusters of fruit. The foliage is deeply cut and has a lacey appearance.

Height	Each	19
12-18 in.	\$.20	\$1.50
18-24 in.	.30	2.00
2- 3 ft.	.40	3.50
3- 4 ft.	.60	5.00

AMERICAN BEAUTYBERRY

Callicarpa americana, 8 ft.—Highly ornamental shrub with its large foliage and brightly colored berry-like fruit in circular clusters at the leaf joints, appearing late in Summer.

18-24 in., NB	\$.25
2- 3 ft., NB	.35

Bird of Paradise, 12 ft. (Poiinciana, Gilliesi)—Blossoms rich golden yellow, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, produced in large trusses, the most striking feature being the long, incurving stamens and pistils of a beautiful bright crimson color; price, 35¢ each.

Lonicera Morrowi (Bush Honeysuckle)—Handsome Japanese variety with white flowers during May, but especially valuable for its bright red fruit during the summer and autumn months; 35¢ each; 2-year heavy, 50¢ each.

Lonicera (Red Bush Honeysuckle)—This upright honeysuckle has pretty fragrant pink flowers, fine for florists; grows in round bush, 2 to 3 feet, 35¢ each; 4 to 5 feet, 50¢ each.

Mallow Marvels—Improved, hardy hibiscus; large flowers; white, pink, crimson and scarlet; 2-years, 50¢ each.

Coral Berry (Symphoricarpos)—A hardy shrub that is useful for borders, hedges and general landscape work; has red berries in the Autumn, the bush being covered with brilliant red berries. 2-years, 25¢ each; per dozen, \$2.50.

Pussy Willow—A delight to all who see them. These large silvery flowers open up in late Winter. They come as a "Herald of Springtime." Plant them as a screen or hedge in the background, or plant as a tall shrub in your lawn. Their growth is compact and graceful; 50¢ each.

FLOWERING POMEGRANATE (Punica)

Punica Alba, 6 to 10 ft. ("White Flowering Pomegranate," Asia)—Flowers double and creamy white, followed by brilliant showy fruits; foliage glossy and handsome with ruddy tints on new growth; 2 to 3 ft., 50¢ NB.

Punica Rubra, 15 ft. ("Double Scarlet Flowering Pomegranate," S. Asia)—Rapid growing shrub similar to Alba, except flowers are deep double scarlet; 2 to 3 ft., 50¢, NB.

P. granatum nana (Dwarf Pomegranate)—A beautiful shrub almost evergreen; foliage glossy green with ruddy tints; flowers red and almost continuously in bloom; fruits a rich maroon red in color; not edible; makes a colorful low hedge; 2 to 3 ft., 60¢, NB.

P. Mme. Legrelle—Flowers variegated, light red edged with yellow; a very beautiful type. Bare root, 2 to 3 feet, 60¢.

MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus)

Mock Orange, 10 ft. (Garden Syringa," Europe, Asia)—Flowers pure white, delightful orange-blossom fragrance; one of the first to bloom in the Spring. 2 to 3 ft., NB, 40¢ each.

Rosemary—Evergreen with grayish-green foliage highly perfumed, used for medicinal purposes; 2-years, 50¢; large, balled specimens \$1 each.

FLOWERING WILLOW

Chilopsis linearis—These grow on any soil and bloom continuously from Spring until frost. White and purple flowers.

12-18 in., NB, each	\$.25
18-24 in., NB, each	.35

SPIREA

Thunberg, 4 ft. (S. thunbergi)—Semi-spreading type; light green foliage; tiny pure white flowers in early Spring; 2 to 3 ft., 50¢ each.

Spiraea bumalda, 3 ft. (Anthony Waterer)—Dwarf, erect form, growing about 3 feet high; flowers rosy-red in flattened heads at ends of branches; blossoms in mid-Summer; 1½ to 2 ft., 50¢.

S. prunifolia flore pleno (Bridal Wreath)—Small shrub with long, very slender branches; flowers very double and pure white, borne along the branches before the leaves appear. This is the genuine "Bridal Wreath." 2 to 3 ft., 50¢.

S. reevesiana—Medium-size shrub; foliage long and narrow; flowers large and pure white; 2 to 3 ft., 50¢.

S. van houttei—A handsome pendulous bush; flowers pure white; fine for grouping and shrubbery borders; 2 to 3 ft., 35¢.

SALT CEDAR (Tamarix)

T. pentandra, 10 ft.—Bluish foliage, flowers of a lovely carmine-rose color in large sprays.

2-3 ft.	\$.35
3-4 ft.	.45

T. Jap. Plumosa—Finest of them all; upright, curly light green, feathery leaves.

2-3 ft.	\$.35
3-4 ft.	.45

T. Estivalis—A constant bloomer; pink blossoms, grayish foliage; very attractive.

2-3 ft.	\$.35
3-4 ft.	.45

T. Indica—Upright; dark green, thick foliage; a late bloomer; flowers come in clusters, light pink color.

2-3 ft.	\$.35
3-4 ft.	.45

T. Oddesiana—Neat grayish foliage; flowers rose colored; very profuse bloomer; blooms from June to August.

2-3 ft.	\$.35
3-4 ft.	.45

T. Africana—Fine feathery foliage, like that of the Juniper; valuable in sand or soil where most shrubs will not do well; upright growth; small pink flowers on long stems.

2-3 ft.	\$.25
3-4 ft.	.35
4-5 ft.	.40



The Majestic "Cedrus Deodora" on grounds surrounding the magnificent Otto Koehler home in San Antonio, Texas

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES SUITABLE FOR SHADE AND STREET PLANTING

Shade Trees are a necessity and comfort as well as an adornment for the Home and Parkways. The sun is hot in the South, and Shade Trees add comfort to the home plantings. We make a specialty of growing desirable Shade Trees, and offer the vast assortment as listed below. Make your selection to fit your requirements. Home sites where trees are planted are most desirable, therefore all new home sites should be planted early.

Arizona Ash, 30 ft. (*Fraxinus velutina*)—"Evergreen Ash." Clean growth, trunk straight with grayish-color smooth bark; dark glossy green foliage. Prices same as Sycamore.

American Elm, 80 ft. (*Ulmus americana*)—Attractive shade for arid regions; small leaves, small weeping branches; picturesque. Prices same as Sycamore.

Chinese Elm, 50 ft. (*Ulmus pumila*)—Similar to American except slower in attaining shaped head for shades. Prices same as Sycamore.

Sycamore, 80 ft. (*Platanus orientalis*)—Plane Tree; deciduous; large tree, large leaves shed in the Fall.

5- 6 ft., NB.....	\$.60
6- 8 ft., NB.....	.85
8-10 ft., NB.....	1.25
10-12 ft., NB.....	1.75

American Redbud, 30 ft. (*Cercis canadensis*)—Purple-red flowers borne along stems before large rounded leaves appear in early Spring; very striking.

Prices on American Redbud

5- 6 ft., NB.....	\$1.00
6- 7 ft., NB.....	1.25
7- 8 ft., NB.....	1.50

Live Oaks, 60 ft. (*Quercus virginiana*)—Best rapid growing evergreen shade tree for the South. Always clean rich green appearance; all straight bodies and excellent for shade; trimmed to single main stem.

Clpr.	Ap. Ht.	Each
B&B, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	7- 9 ft.	\$3.00
B&B, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	8- 9 ft.	4.50
B&B, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 in.	9-11 ft.	6.00
B&B, 2 -2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	10-12 ft.	7.50
B&B, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	11-13 ft.	9.00
B&B, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	12-14 ft.	10.50
B&B, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -3 in.	13-15 ft.	13.50
B&B, 3 -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	14-16 ft.	18.00
B&B, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 in.	15-17 ft.	20.00

Our Native River Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*)—This is not an evergreen but it grows into a magnificent tree; should have a damp place, prefers a river bank.

4- 5 ft.	\$.75
5- 6 ft.	1.00

The Native Black Walnut (*Juglans rupestris*)—Like the Live Oak and Pecan an aristocrat among trees, planted for permanency.

3- 4 ft., NB.....	\$.50
4- 5 ft., NB.....	.60
5- 6 ft., NB.....	.75
6- 7 ft., NB.....	.90

Chinese Poplar, 40 ft. (*Populus lasiocarpa*)—Tall pyramidal form; dark green foliage; rounded shape. Prices same as Catalpa.

Lombardy Poplar, 40 ft. (*Populus nigra italicica*)—Slender; popular for lining driveways; sturdy growth. Prices same as Catalpa.

Flag Pole Poplar—Like the Lombardy but more narrow and slender. Prices same as Catalpa.

Catalpa Tree, 40 ft. (*Catalpa speciosa*)

4- 5 ft., NB.....	\$.40
5- 6 ft., NB.....	.50
6- 8 ft., NB.....	.75
8-10 ft., NB.....	1.00

Chinese Tallow Tree, 40 ft. (*Sapium sebiferum*)

A deciduous healthy tree; round top, medium size; foliage similar to Poplar but smaller, constantly shaking in the breeze, turns bright yellow and scarlet in Fall; compact, fast growing.

3- 4 ft., NB.....	\$.50
4- 5 ft., NB.....	.75
5- 6 ft., NB.....	1.00

Silver Poplar, 30 ft. (*Populus alba*)—A very beautiful small tree; leaves intense silvery underneath, olive-green above; has the bad habit of sprouting from the roots.

3- 4 ft., NB.....	\$.60
4- 5 ft., NB.....	.75
5- 6 ft., NB.....	.90
6- 8 ft., NB.....	1.25

The Pecan is an excellent Shade Tree; for prices and descriptions, see under Pecans.

Huisache—The most beautiful native lawn tree; on the finest lawns in San Antonio are to be seen many of these Shade Trees; in the early Spring the tree is entirely covered with its golden-yellow flower balls the fragrance of which fills the air

for blocks around a single tree; the foliage is delicate, feathery.

3- 4 ft., NB.....	\$.50
4- 5 ft., NB.....	.75
5- 6 ft., NB.....	1.00

Japan Varnish Tree (*Streblia Platanaefolia*)—A very hardy and at the same time very beautiful Shade Tree; it is particularly adapted to this climate, but not very well known; the stem is always straight and smooth and has the same color as the leaves, which are a beautiful light green; the leaves are from 6 to 10 inches across; tree produces a spreading and dense top, and grows to a very large size; a tree of fancy appearance, but stands as much drought as the Hackberry.

4- 5 ft., NB.....	\$.75
5- 6 ft., NB.....	1.25
6- 7 ft., NB.....	1.75
7- 8 ft., NB.....	2.50

MULBERRIES (*Morus*)

Fine for shade and the fruit is quite valuable for hogs and chickens; an ideal tree for planting in the poultry yard; another very excellent place for planting Mulberry Trees is near your small fruit garden; the birds are fond of Mulberries and will eat them instead of the small fruits.

Hick's Everbearing—Profuse; ripens fruit for three months, fine grower for shade and suited for the fowl yard. Prices same as English.

English—A very quick growing mulberry, with very large and well shaped leaves; the fruit is large and black of color; stem is very straight and can be topped at any desirable height.

3- 4 ft., NB.....	\$.30
4- 5 ft., NB.....	.35
5- 6 ft., NB.....	.50
6- 8 ft., NB.....	.60

Russian—The tree is very hardy and long-lived and grows rapidly to a beautiful round shape; the fruit is small and does not drop from the tree when ripe; some trees do not produce fruit at all.

4- 5 ft., NB.....	\$.75
5- 6 ft., NB.....	.85
6- 8 ft., NB.....	1.00
8-10 ft., NB.....	1.35

Flowering Willow (*Chilopsis linearis*)—A small deciduous tree similar to a Willow; an abundance of showy fringed flowers during several months; comes in white and purple; does not make a dense shade; is extremely drought resisting.

12-18 in., NB.....	\$.25
18-24 in., NB.....	.35

TEXAS UMBRELLA (*Melia azederach*)

Umbrella China—A native of Harris County and now widely known over the State; it is the finest and quickest growing of all Shade Trees; we have all sizes at the following prices: 3 to 4 feet, 35¢ each; 6 feet and over, 50¢ each.

Ratama, 30 ft. (*Parkinsonia aculeata*)—Native of South Texas; somewhat tender; also called Jerusalem Thorn; smooth, bright green bark and many long reed-like feathery leaves; after rains a mass of bright yellow flowers with brown center.

2- 3 ft., NB.....	\$.35
3- 4 ft., NB.....	.50

WEEPING WILLOW

A grand old tree for the cemetery and for the lawn; should be planted in deep, rich soil where it is constantly moist.

3- 4 ft., NB.....	\$.50
4- 5 ft., NB.....	.65
5- 6 ft., NB.....	.80
6- 7 ft., NB.....	1.00

LIGUSTROM JAPONICUM (Tree Form)

7- 8 ft., B&B.....	\$1.00
8- 9 ft., B&B.....	1.25
7- 8 ft., NB.....	1.50
8- 9 ft., NB.....	1.75

Southern Magnolia and **Loquat** make fine Evergreen Trees; for description and prices see under Broad-Leaved Evergreens, pages 4 and 5.

FLOWERING PLANTS

Day Lily (Hemorocallis)—A hardy perennial with long narrow leaves and lily-like flowers the first part of Summer for a long time. We have the lemon-colored orange single and double, 25¢ each.

Shasta Daisy—This is the Daisy produced by Luther Burbank, the finest of them all. Large white flowers. 5¢ each; 50¢ per dozen.

Texas Bluebonnet Plants—Plants ready in January, February and March. 50¢ per dozen plants; \$3.50 per 100.

Red Hot Poker or Flame Flower (Tritoma pfitzeri)—In bloom from August to October with spikes from 2 to 3 feet high, bearing its interesting scarlet and yellow tipped flowers. A perennial plant of unusual merit. 50¢ each.

LANTANAS

Try a few Lantanas this year for bedding. They stand sun and drouth remarkably well, and are never out of bloom. Grown in pots or tubs they make splendid specimen plants for porch or lawn, and can be grown with little care in the open.

A Cook—Dwarf; opens orange and yellow; changes to bright rose, a free bloomer; foliage and florets small; very pretty; 35¢ each, pot grown.

Alba Perfecta—Pure white; a gem among white bedders; 35¢ each, pot grown.

Sunset—Plant vigorous but compact in growth; flower at first opening is deep orange red, changing to deep vivid crimson; very fine and brightest Lantana we have; 35¢ each, pot grown.

Pink Beauty—Covered with flowers of silvery rose with center of soft yellow; a beautiful contrast; 35¢ each, pot grown.

Weeping Lantana—A fine plant for winter flowering in pots or small summer hanging baskets. Flowers delicate rose lilac in compact umbels, borne freely all over the plant from drooping flower laden sprays; 35¢ each, pot grown.

VIOLETS (Viola odorata)

Everyone is acquainted with these favorites of modern as well as of old-time gardens. Of the many varieties we have tested, the following have proven most suitable for Southern planting.

Russian Single—Very robust, large leaves, large flowers, long stems, ideal for cutting; 15¢ each.

Governor Herrick—A very thrifty, but smaller plant, than the above. Flowers also slightly smaller but long stemmed, produced in great abundance; 15¢ each.

Prince of Wales—Also a free bloomer, flowers medium size, appear over a long period; 15¢ each.

Princess Mary—A large double flowered violet of strong true violet fragrance; 25¢ each.

Rosina—Unique among violets. Small, round, rich green leaves of much substance; medium sized flowers of wine-red color. Nothing blue about this pretty little Rosina. Free flowering; very rare; 25¢ each.

Swanley White—A real white violet, very chaste and refined looking, but not as good a bloomer as the others; 25¢ each.

Violets must have rich soil, plenty moisture and shade.

CAPE TRUMPET BUSH

Tecomaria capensis, 3 ft.—Orange-red flowers in clusters in bloom all Summer; freezes down in Winter, comes up strong in Spring if protected in Winter; strong bare rooted plants, 75¢ each.

TURK'S CAP

Malvaviscus grandiflora—A tender plant closely related to Chinese Hibiscus; towards Fall it is covered with large scarlet flowers which seem only half-opened; attractive foliage, a vigorous grower, often reaching a height of 6 feet and more. Top easily killed by frost, but with dirt banked around its roots, comes up promptly in Spring. From open ground, \$1.00 each.

CANNAS

This is one of the most thankful flowers. It produces its flowers from Spring until frost kills the tops of the plant, and in such different and exquisite colors that nobody can help admiring them. The plant needs plenty of watering and can only be had where there is a plentiful supply of same.

Apricot—Green foliage, 5 ft.

Austria—Golden yellow.

Ambassador—Cherry-red, bronze foliage, 5 ft.

City of Portland—Clear rose-pink, green foliage, 5 ft., 20¢ each.

Eureka—Creamy white, green foliage, 4 ft.

Golden Eagle—Golden yellow spotted orange, green foliage, 5 ft.

Golden Gate—Clear deep canary-yellow, green foliage, 5 ft.

Hungeria—Clear deep pink, unfading, very free flowering, green foliage, 5 ft.

King Humbert—Scarlet, bronze foliage, very tall.

Yellow Kink Humbert—Yellow spotted orange, green foliage, tall.

Madame Crozy—Red, bordered yellow, green foliage, 4 ft.

Mrs. Alfred Connard—Large salmon pink, green foliage, 5 ft., 20¢ each.

Louisiana—Crimson, green foliage, 4 ft.

President—Large, scarlet, green foliage, 4 ft., compact, vigorous, 20¢ each.

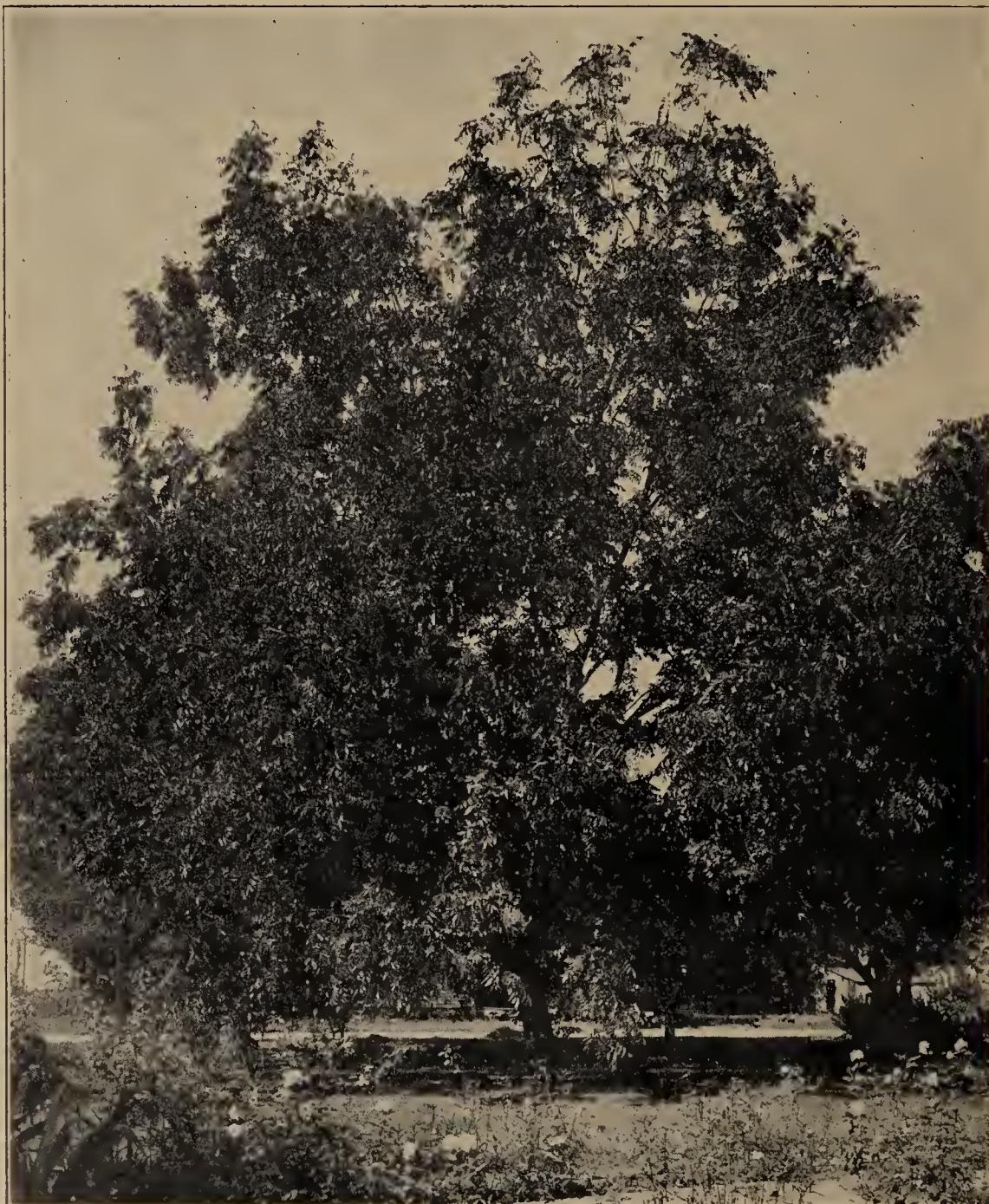
Queen Helen—Some flowers yellow, some scarlet, some of both colors; tall, slender flower stems, green foliage; unique, distinct from any other Canna; 25¢ each.

Susquehanna—Large pink, bronze foliage, 4 ft.

Vesuvius—Flowers deep rose, center and borders cream, green foliage, 6 ft.

Wyoming—Large apricot flowers, bronze foliage, 6 ft., thrifty.

Dormant Divided Roots—The best to transplant, 10¢ each; \$1.00 per dozen, except where noted.



The Pecan makes a good shade tree—and many kinds of flowers do well underneath.

HEDGES

NEW AND BETTER HEDGES

While we are listing the varieties of plants used for Hedge purposes, we highly recommend the use of many other Broadleaf Evergreens such as Abelia, Wax Ligustrum, Cherry Laurel, etc. See under Broadleaf Evergreens, page 3.

The standard for a tall evergreen hedge is, of course, the Japan Ligustrum.

If a flowering hedge is wanted, Plumbago and the various Spireas are very suitable; for a taller hedge, Crape Myrtle, using one color only, are fine.

Even certain kinds of roses lend themselves admirably for hedges, but only one kind must be used.

LIGUSTRUM (Privet)

California Privet 3 to 8 ft. (*L. ovalifolium*)—A much esteemed hedge plant, particularly in severe climates: very strong growing, with bright green, medium sized leaves; forms a compact hedge of any desired size when pruned.

Height	Each	100
12-18 in., NB	\$.05	\$3.00
18-24 in., NB	.07	4.50
2-3 ft., NB	.10	6.00

Amur River Privet, 6 to 12 ft. (South)—This is the best small-leaved evergreen hedge Privet, is easily pruned to any low or medium height, stands heat and cold and may be planted as a specimen shrub if desired.

Height	Each	100
12-18 in., branched, NB	\$.10	\$6.00
18-24 in., branched, NB	.12	8.00
2-3 ft., branched, NB	.18	12.00
3-4 ft., branched, NB	.25	15.00

Silver Margin Privet (*L. ovalifolium varieg.*)—A form of California Privet with white margined leaves; occasionally branches with green leaves will appear.

2-3 ft., B&B, each	\$1.85
3-4 ft., B&B, each	1.50
4-5 ft., B&B, each	2.00

Lodense Privet (*L. nanum lowdense*)—Very low, compact, dark green.

Height	Each	100
4-6 in., NB	\$.15	\$12.00
6-9 in., NB	.18	15.00
9-12 in., NB	.25	20.00
12-15 in., NB	.30	25.00

VINES

JASMINE

Carolina Jasmine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*)—Evergreen; needs support; golden yellow blossoms in early Spring; 50¢ each.

CLEMATIS

Clematis paniculata ("Sweet Autumn Clematis")—An exceedingly popular, hardy vine, remarkably vigorous, often growing 25 feet in a season. Densely covered with delightfully fragrant white flowers in Summer; 35¢ each.

Clematis Drummondii—This is the best of our native West Texas Clematis vines; the flowers are white and completely cover the plant; no fragrance; 25¢ each.

Hall's Honeysuckle (*Lonicera jap. halliana*)—Evergreen vine with very fragrant yellow and white flowers; thrives equally in sun or shade; price, 25¢ each.

BIGNONIA (Trumpet Flower)

Trumpet Creeper (*Bignonia radicans*)—Deciduous vine, strong grower, orange-red flowers in profusion in Spring; 25¢ each.

Chinese Trumpet Vine (*Bignonia grandiflora*)—Japan; a strong climber; large orange-scarlet flowers; deciduous foliage; \$1.00 each.

Scarlet Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*)—Woodbine Vine; attractive red flowers; 35¢ each.

Queen's Wreath (*Antigonum Leptopus*)—A splendid plant from Central Mexico, producing rose-colored flowers in racemes 2 ft. long; the profusion of bloom is such as to give the resemblance of roses

at a distance, hence its name, "Rosa de Montana," or Mountain Rose. Will live out in the Winter anywhere in the South; the vines are killed by frost, but it quickly shoots up in the Spring and develops its flowers from May until frost; this is one of the most lovely vines.

1-yr., NB, each	\$.15
2-yr., NB, each	.20
3-yr., NB, each	.30

Ivy, Hardy English (*Hedera helix*)—The hardy evergreen vine that remains so all the year, making it one of the most valuable of all hardy vines; it is used in covering walls and has become popular for covering graves, especially in the shade where grass will not succeed; price 35¢ each, pot grown.

WISTERIA

Many Wisterias are planted that do not bloom till they are 15 years old and even older; this is because they are seedlings; ours are either layered or grafted and often bloom in the nursery row the first year.

Wisteria chinensis ("Chinese Wisteria")—The strongest grower and most prolific bloomer of all Wisterias; flowers are blue, pendulous and cover the vine in Spring; 2-yr. plants, 50¢.

W. chinensis alba ("White Chinese Wisteria")—A fine variety with white flowers; otherwise same habit as preceding; 2-yr. plants, 50¢.

W. Multijuga ("Japanese Wisteria")—Probably the most beautiful of all Wisterias, because of the extreme length of its lilac flower racemes, which sometimes measure over 2 ft.; does not bloom as young as W. chinensis; 2-yr. plants \$1.00 each.

W. Multijuga—White; \$1.00 each.

PALMS

Nothing makes our Southern towns more invitingly tropical, especially in the eyes of our Northern visitors, than the Palms, at home in our mild climate.

Lofty Palms lining an avenue suggest stability and dignity. A careful grouping of Palms and other Evergreens makes an effect of luxuriance that nothing else can create.

Pindo, 20 ft. (*Cocos australis*)—Very hardy. Silvery-gray leaves with pronounced curve; delicious fruit. Very graceful, with upright recurving leaves, resembling the *Canariensis* or Date Palm leaves; foliage is of an impressive grey-green; fruit edible; erect columnar trunk; A great deal hardier than the *Phoenix* and *Washington* and can therefore be planted farther North than any out-door-variety.

Clpr.	Ap. Ht.	Each
B&B,	3- 4 in., 3 -4 ft.	\$2.60
B&B,	4- 5 in., 4 -4½ ft.	3.30
B&B,	5- 6 in., 4½-5 ft.	4.15
B&B,	6- 7 in., 5 -6 ft.	5.00

Heavy Perfect Specimens 25% Extra

Windmill, 30 ft. (*Trachycarpus excelsa*)—“*Chamaerops*.” Very hardy; has tall, dark, slender densely hairy trunk, with a compact crown of round stiff, deeply cut leaves at the top; thrives under adverse conditions and requires little space.

Clpr.	Ap. Ht.	Each
B&B,	3- 4 in., 3 -3½ ft.	\$2.30
B&B,	4- 5 in., 3½-4 ft.	3.65
B&B,	5- 6 in., 4 -4½ ft.	4.65
B&B,	6- 8 in., 4½-5 ft.	5.80

Heavy Perfect Specimens 25% Extra

PHOENIX (Date Palm)

Phoenix canariensis, 60 ft. (“Ornamental Date Palm”)—Canary Isles. This is easily the best and most popular palm for general planting in the Southwest; its dense, immense crown of beauti-

fully curving leaves, each 15 feet long and of a pleasing dark green color, and its stately and rapid growth under all conditions, combine to make it an ideal Palm for street, park and lawn.

WASHINGTONIA (Fan Palm)

Washingtonia filifera, 80 ft. (“California Fan Palm”)—The most characteristic plant of California and the South; very tall; stout trunk surmounted by large fan-shaped leaves; dark green with numerous whitish filaments; heavy trunks.

W. gracilis (W. robusta)—A palm very similar to the preceding but the trunk is proportionately much more slender and it attains greater height. Smaller leaves with few filaments.

Prices on *Phoenix* and *Washingtonia*:

Clpr.	Ap. Ht.	Each
B&B,	2-2½ in., 18-24 in.	\$1.00
B&B,	2½-3 in., 24-30 in.	1.50
B&B,	3-3½ in., 30-36 in.	2.00
B&B,	3½-4 in., 36-42 in.	2.75
B&B,	4-5 in., 42-48 in.	3.50
B&B,	5-6 in., 4-5 ft.	4.50
B&B,	6-8 in., 5-7 ft.	6.00

BANANAS

Fruiting (Musa)—Medium plants, 75¢ each; plants, \$1.00 each.

Non-Fruiting (Musa ensete)—Large leaves; plants, \$1.00 each.

BAMBOOS and ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Bamboo—Grows 10 to 20 feet high, even on uplands; 50¢.

Arundo donax variegata, 15 ft. (“Giant Reed”)—A woody plant resembling the Bamboo with foliage striped green and white; hardy anywhere, and thrives in sand and dry places, therefore excellent for anchoring banks or making a low windbreak; spreads from roots; dormant roots, 60¢ each; \$4.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100.

Arundo Georgia Cane—Grows 12 feet; attractive in landscape planting; 25¢ each.

Lemon Grass—The blades make a pleasant cup of tea; said to cure tuberculosis; very fragrant. 50¢ each; per dozen, \$4.00.

Cyperus alternifolius (“Umbrella Plant”)—Very beautiful; growing about 3 feet high; many stalks from each root with umbrella-like tufts of leaves at top; 25¢ each.

Pampas Grass, 8 ft. (*Cortaderia argentea*)—Beautiful light green foliage, gracefully recurved; sends up tall silvery plumes which are distinctive; root divisions, 50¢ each; established plants \$1 each.

Striped Eulalia Grass, 3 ft. (*Miscanthus sinensis unvittata*)—Has white pin stripes lengthwise of the blades; very striking; 50¢ each.

Zebra Grass, 5 ft. (*Miscanthus sinensis zebinus*)—Has white bars crosswise of the blades; price, 50¢ each.

Pennisetum—Dwarf grass, growing 18 inches tall, with beautiful white plumes; fine for bedding; small clumps, 25¢.

Carpet Grass (For Lawns)—Becoming quite popular as a lawn grass; grows on almost any kind of soil; is heat and drought resisting, but repays for good care; grows very dense, but is somewhat coarse; requires 30 to 40 square feet for the average lawn; 25¢ per square foot.

YUCCAS AND SIMILAR PLANTS

Yuccas Without a Caudex (Stem or Trunk)

Yucca Filamentosa—Leaves not rigid or stiff, reaching 2 feet long, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, curved; flower stem 4 to 8 feet.

Yucca Constricta (Y. elata)—Very narrow green leaves with white filaments along edges; graceful, showy; flower stem 3 feet.

	Each	Dozen
With leaves, 12 in.	\$.75	\$8.00
With leaves, 18 in.	1.25	12.00
With leaves, 24 in.	1.75	18.00

Yucca Nobilis—Very graceful; wide leaves curving to ground; suitable for urns and pots.

Height	Each
12-18 in., B&B	\$.50
18-24 in., B&B	.85
2- 3 ft., B&B	1.00
3- 4 ft., B&B	1.75
4- 6 ft., B&B	2.50
6- 8 ft., B&B	3.00

Red Yucca (Hesperaloe parviflora)—One of the rarest plants in existence; native of a limited area in West Texas and Mexico; dark green pliant leaves; flower stalks 5 to 6 feet; covered with scapes of brilliant coral red flowers from April till late Summer; for beauty and hardiness we can hardly name an equal; blooming size, \$2.00 each.

Dasyllirion—Older plants have 100 to 200 symmetrically arranged leaves of a brilliant intense green every day in the year; fine for large urns, rockeries and lawns; plants with leaves:

12 in.	\$1.00
18 in.	1.50
2- 3 ft.	2.00

Common Variegated Yucca—Curved leaves, not rigid; plant grows 2 feet high.

12 in.	\$.75
18 in.	1.50

Yuccas With a Caudex (Stem or Trunk)

Yucca Radians—Stem attaining several feet, surrounded by a large head of narrow, divergent leaves, that are somewhat filamentose; large inflorescence; blooms in Spring and Fall.

Spanish Bayonet (Yucca treculeana)—The trunk reaches 10 feet in height with head of dark green leaves topped in Spring with a great truss of cream whit flowers.

Height	Each
12-18 in., B&B	\$.90
18-24 in., B&B	1.00
24-30 in., B&B	1.35
30-36 in., B&B	1.75
3- 4 ft., B&B	2.35
4- 5 ft., B&B	3.50

Century Plant (Agave Americana)—The Maguey or pulque plant of Mexico; flower stalks reach 18 feet. the flower spike resembling a chandelier; will not stand the cold Winters north of Dallas.

6 in.	\$.50
12 in.	.100
24 in.	2.00
Large specimens	\$3.00 to 5.00

Lechugia—Similar to Century Plant, but smaller—not over 2 feet tall; one of the most attractive of this group.

Plants with leaves 8 to 10 in. long	\$1.00
12 to 15 in. long	1.50

BULBS

Amaryllis Johnsonii (Barbados Lily)—The well known early blooming "Red Lily" of many gardens of the South; a bright crimson with white stripes through the petals, clusters of 3 and 4 flowers; price: 25¢ each.

Elephant's Ear (Colocasia esculenta)—The plant that makes the Southern lawn look so beautiful and distinctly tropical, especially in connection

with bananas; leaves are often 2 feet long; large tubers, 25¢ each.

Giant Elephant's Ear (Colocasia macrorhiza)—Leaves even larger than the above and standing more upright, a lighter green; 50¢ each.

Tuberoses—Produce long graceful white flower stems during the entire Summer; very fragrant and used extensively for funerals; bulbs, 25¢ dozen.

Our nursery is inspected twice a year by State and Federal Nursery Inspectors and therefore all stock we are sending out is FREE from injurious insects, pests and plant diseases.

An Official Nursery Inspection Certificate is attached to every shipment leaving this nursery.

ROSES---One of Our Specialties

The Rose is still Queen of All Flowers and no garden is really complete without at least a few of these aristocrats among flowers.

We are proud of our **Poteet Grown** Rose Bushes. As with most plants and trees our soil produces a strong root system and a heavy top. We are far enough north to make them dormant at transplanting time and yet far enough south so they are not damaged by cold. Our Roses do not get excited and sprout all over during an untimely warm spell in Winter and then be seriously damaged by a following cold snap, as is the case with those raised in a more northern latitude and shipped South.

If you are a "rose bug" come and see our Rose fields and test garden where we have many varieties under observation, not listed in this catalog. While we are offering most of the newest varieties, we are still propagating some of the fine old standbys, too good to discard.

NEW NOVELTY AND PATENTED ROSES

Better Times—(Jos. H. Hill Co. 1934)—Plant Patent No. 23. New. The brilliant cerise flowers are large, double and delicately fragrant; being produced on long, strong stems, they are excellent for cutting; foliage is leathery, dark green; a very free full bloomer; its success is indication of the name; \$1.50 each.

Blaze—Climber. Plant Patent No. 10. Acclaimed by the nation and continues to be the most popular of all new climbing roses—the only hardy everblooming scarlet climber: it has every element to insure its success, for BLAZE combines the vigor, beauty and hardiness of Paul's Scarlet Climber with the everblooming rose; every one of the plants offered this season was propagated from blooming wood, in order to definitely and more quickly reproduce the everblooming quality in this rose; Everblooming, \$1.25 each.

Countess Vandal Ht.—(M. Leenders 1932)—Plant Patent No. 138. Is today the post popular rose in America as well as in Europe; the long pointed bud, upright stems for cutting, richer coloring and large rose differentiate it from Edith Nellie Perkins, also blooms more steadily; the color combination can hardly be described, a superposition of pink, copper, gold and salmon producing a peculiar effect changing as the bloom ages; \$1 each.

Nigrette—(M. Krause 1934)—Plant patent No. 87—New; the "Black Rose of Sangerhausen." The cup-shaped flowers are intensely deep maroon with blackish velvet sheen and are deliciously fragrant; it is the darkest of roses, appearing almost black from a little distance; the petals do not burn in the sun. The plant is continuously in bloom, spending most of its energy in forming blossoms; the sensation of the European rose world is now available for the first time in this country; \$2.00 each.

Mary Hart Ht.—G. B. Hart 1932)—Plant Patent No. 8—Red Talisman. A stunning, glorious red sport of the well-known Talisman which it resembles in almost all respects except color, having the same erect habit, with foliage of somewhat darker green: it is an unceasing bloomer, producing warm brownish crimson flowers both early and late, with the unusual merit for a red rose that the color does not turn bluish as the blooms fade; \$1.00 each.

Souvenir—(A. N. Pierson 1931)—Plant Patent No. 25—A golden Talisman, one of the loveliest of roses; its bloom is a deep rich golden yellow, and it is a prolific producer of fragrant flowers for cutting; it is a superb garden variety with all the desirable qualities of the popular Talisman; price \$1.00 each.

Catalonia, Ht.—(P. Dot 1933)—Vermilion; a new color in roses; Catalonia's coloring is so vivid, so different, that we are at a loss for words to

describe it properly; the buds are deep rich carmine stained with orange and open to a 50-petaled flower of velvety orange-scarlet, vermillion, cochineal-red, or something like that; anyway, the color is the most vivid we have ever seen in a rose; instead of being scentless, as such a spectacular flower has a right to be, it has a rich, fruity fragrance; keep well sprayed and one startling bloom will pay for the extra care; Gold Medal, Barcelona, 1931; First-Class Certificate, National Rose Society Trial Grounds, 1931; price, \$1.50 each.

Louise Krause Ht.—Almost a twin sister to Max Krause, which it resembles in large bloom and color: orange, paling to cream at edges of petals; lighter color than Max Krause; free flowering; vigorous; \$1.00 each.

Max Krause Ht.—Fat, globular buds of deep, butter-orange, which open to huge, double, golden yellow flowers with petals paling lighter at the edges and deepening into soft coppery tones in center of bloom; does well in the garden and blooms freely, producing large blooms; it is a deeper yellow than Louise Krause; \$1.25 each.

Edith Krause—Large well shaped buds, pure white with an exquisite tint of lemon in the depth of the flower; delicate sweet fragrance; bush a vigorous grower, abundant rich green foliage; one of the finest newer white roses; \$1.00 each.

SPECIAL OR NEWER EVERBLOOMING BUSH ROSES

Angelus Ht.—(F. H. Lemon & Co., 1921)—A strong, upright-growing bush with huge, pure white flowers somewhat similar to those of Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, but doubler and richly fragrant: 50¢ each.

Ami Quinard Ht.—C. H. Mallerin 1927)—Black-lustered red; blackish buds open to semi-double flowers of velvety crimson-maroon with a soft black luster; instead of fading, petals get darker as the bloom ages; it has splendid old-rose fragrance; strong, up-right plant, almost matching the Radiances for vigor: 50¢ each.

Briarcliff Ht.—(Briarcliff Greenhouses, 1926)—A brilliantly colored sport of the famous Columbia, with huge, rich pink flowers on long, strong stems; price, 50¢ each.

Chateau de Clos Vougeot Ht.—(Pernet-Ducher 1908)—Most beautiful of all the deep black-crimson roses, fragrant and handsome; a favorite of all who treasure roses for their sheer beauty; 50¢ each.

Cuba Ht.—(Pernet-Ducher 1926)—Vivid, orange scarlet buds, opening to immense cup-like flowers of iridescent copper-red and brilliant orange vermillion; free flowering and exceptionally vigorous; price, 50c each.

Caledonia Ht.—(Dobbie & Co. 1928)—Extremely long, delicate, pure white buds, opening to double, high-centered blooms of creamy texture; a superb, snowy white rose when fully developed; price, 50¢ each.

Irish Charm—A gem of exquisite form in the bud and open flower, deep blush-pink, with a deeper apricot tint in the unopened bud; it undoubtedly produces more perfect buds for cutting than any other rose in our fields; 50¢ each.

Irish Sweetness—A good red rose, in color similar to Frances Scott Key; very double and very free flowering: has about the sweetest odor of any rose we know; 50¢ each.

Gaiety—(E. G. Hill 1926)—A plump little bud of soft coral-pink, with a good deal of red on the outside of the petals in cool weather; opens to a flower of pale salmon-pink; the growth is very strong, and the buds keep for a long time when cut; just the dainty flower that you would choose for your buttonhole or for a dainty little basket of buds; 50¢ each.

Director Rubio Ht.—(P. Dot)—1929) In our climate this sterling variety is one of the handsomest of roses; its huge, vivid pink buds are borne on relatively short, stiff and erect stems and open out like peonies into broad somewhat flat flowers of shining crimson-pink with a broad collar of huge petals surrounding a group of incurved smaller ones in the center; the giant size and brilliant color of this stunning rose attract admiring attention from everyone; 50¢ each.

Angele Pernet Ht.—Orange; beautiful, fragrant Angele Pernet is a connoisseur's rose; 50c each.

Fontanelle—This fine rose has the largest buds and flowers of any yellow variety that we grow and at the same time they are beautifully shaped and quite full; the color is lemon-yellow, deepening to gold in the center; moderately fragrant flowers; 50¢ each.

Betty Ht.—(A. Dickson & Sons 1905)—Deliciously fragrant blooms of large size, full and beautiful, coppery pink overspread with golden yellow, are supported by strong vigorous bush; 50¢ each.

Etoile de Lyon or Star of Lyon—Deep golden-yellow: a healthy, vigorous grower, blooming freely early and late; full, deep and rich flowers, very sweet; extremely hardy both as to heat and cold; price, 50¢ each.

Charles P. Kilham—This variety has many of the finest characteristics of that favorite variety, Mme. Edouard Herriot, including an even more brilliant coloring of coral-red and orange, but unlike Herriot it has long, straight stems for cutting, larger foliage, and a slight fragrance; the bush is vigorous and spreading; 50¢ each.

Hawmark Crimson Ht.—(A. Dickson & Sons 1920)—Almost single flowers, dark, velvety, blackish crimson: plants tall, free flowering and splendid for garden decoration; 50¢ each.

Hoosier Beauty—An intense rich dazzling scarlet with darker shadings, and acknowledged to be one of the best and most highly colored red roses; the beautifully formed flowers have a texture like velvet and possess a delicious fragrance; the plants are never without flowers in the blooming season and the blooms never fade or turn blue; 50¢ each.

Imperial Potentate Ht.—Splendidly formed buds of rosy carmine which open to crisp petaled blooms of shining rose-pink: foliage is exceptionally fresh and fine: an unusually fragrant rose and one we highly recommend; 50¢ each.

Impress Ht.—(A. Dickson & Sons 1929)—Very large, double flowers of beautifully incurved shape, with petals of bright salmon-pink, suffused with luminous orange; 50¢ each.

Gold Mine—Fine, well shaped cream-yellow flowers, suffused with apricot and orange at center, much like the well known Sunburst; neat growing robust bush, abundant healthy foliage; price, 50¢ each.

Edith Nellie Perkins Ht.—(A. Dickson & Sons 1928)—The open bloom is a delightfully shaped flower of two contrasting tints, the outside of petals gleaming with bright orange-cerise and the inside overspread with pale salmon-pink, flushed with orange-gold; buds are firm and handsome, richly dyed with copper tones before they open; plant stands up vigorously and is well clothed with glossy disease-resistant foliage; more than ordinarily vigorous, it makes a splendid bush for formal bedding use; provides abundance of exquisite blooms for cut-flowers; 50¢ each.

Etoile de Hollande Ht.—Crimson; universally recognized as one of the world's finest red roses; the half-open flower is perfect in form and develops into one of the most beautiful things in the rose world, a great big, artistically loose flower of brilliant scarlet-crimson, with that delicious fragrance we know as old-rose perfume; a strong plant with very large leathery foliage produces these wonderful roses; 50¢ each.

Editor McFarland Ht.—(C. H. Mallerin 1931)—A deep, sparkling pink rose of the Lady Ashtown type, borne with the utmost liberality by vigorous, upright bushes which hold the flowers stiffly erect and make them particularly suitable for cutting; the clear, unfading color is especially pure, and the general vigor and reliability of the plants have made friends for it in all parts of the country, both as a bedding rose and as a cut-flower; 50¢ each.

Federico Casas Ht.—Carrying the brilliant colors that we associate with sunny Spain, this gay rose has been very popular with visitors and we believe is one of the most desirable of the modern "fancy" roses; the big, nearly double (25-petaled) flowers are a lovely blend of copper and orange and are pleasantly fragrant; they are continuously produced, and, like most of the high-colored roses, are especially brilliant in the cool days of Autumn; the vigorous plants have strong, thorny canes holding each flower erect on good cutting stems; the foliage attractive shade of light green; 50¢ each.

Joanna Hill—Bright yellow and cream-colored flowers like an improved Sunburst; bud very large and long-pointed, semi-double, full, very lasting; moderately fragrant; stems long and stiff, making the blooms excellent for cutting; it does not bloom as freely as some but every flower is a gem; a popular florists' rose; 50¢ each.

Julien Potin Ht.—Golden yellow: in long-pointed form and rich coloring this is the aristocrat of pure yellow roses: of medium to large size, the pointed, clear yellow buds open to splendid golden yellow blooms which hold their color well; the finest yellow for exhibition; the fragrant flowers are quite freely produced on upright stems; 50¢ each.

Lady Margaret Stewart—A rose of unique and distinct color, the flowers in the young stage are a deep sunflower yellow heavily veined and splashed with orange-scarlet with the reverse of the petals deeply suffused with carmine as the flowers develop; delightfully sweet scented; growth very vigorous and upright with beautiful, glossy, deep green, serrated foliage; 50¢ each.

Li Bures—(P. Dot 1928)—A lovely rose from Spain remarkable because of its kaleidoscopic colorings, which include a great variety of tints; the bud is maroon-red, and as the flower opens, bright shades of pink, orange and yellow become visible, and when it is fully opened, the outer petals are usually bright pink and the center salmon-orange. In shape and color Li Bures is somewhat similar to President Hoover but the red tints are deeper and much more prominent in the open flower; the longer we grow this rose the more we are impressed with it; distinctly fragrant; plant vigorous, upright and bushy, with strong, holly-like, disease-resistant foliage; 50¢ each.

Mari Dot—(P. Dot 1927)—Another fine rose from Spain. No one can pass by this rose without commenting on its beauty; buds are reddish salmon-yellow opening to double blooms of brilliant salmon-pink overlaid with a faint coppery sheen; there is a luminous effect to the petalage that is usually found only in poppies and begonias; the plant grows very strongly and blooms through hot or cold weather; foliage is very glossy and holly-like; in Philadelphia, June 12, 1929, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society awarded the Robert C. Wright Rose Medal to Mari Dot; 50¢ each.

Mrs. Erskine Pembroke Thom Ht.—(Howard & Smith 1926)—This is probably the best all-round clear medium yellow garden rose; it has slender, shapely, golden yellow buds and large, symmetrical blooms of light canary-yellow, a trifle deeper in the center; the plants are erect and very vigorous, blooming freely through several marked flowering periods; 50¢ each.

Mrs. G. A. Van Rossem Ht.—Red-orange; a spectacular rose which shows best in the half-open bud stage when it is of the deepest red-orange, almost brownish, with deeply impressed maroon veins; toward the end the color tones to old-rose; deliciously perfumed; 50¢ each.

Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont Ht.—Golden yellow; winner of more Gold Medals for outdoor blooms than any other rose ever grown; the bud is long-pointed, rich reddish gold, almost orange in the depths of the petals and holds its color well to the end; foliage is very ornamental, healthy and extremely disease-resistant; this is the most continuous blooming yellow Hybrid Tea; the plants are low-growing and it does not seem possible that they could produce so many blooms, but keep the flowers cut and the plants will work every minute for you. We recommend Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont as the best all-round yellow garden rose; 50¢ each.

Margaret McCredy—A new color in roses, a brilliant shade of Turkish red passing as the flower ages to beautiful shade of carmine-rose; very free flowering; stems strong; foliage leathery; 50¢ each.

Nuntius Pacelli Ht.—White; cream-colored buds open to deliciously fragrant flowers of creamy white which soon turn pure white; it is fully double, but opens well at all times; the plants are of medium height and are unusually free in bloom; 50¢ each.

Olympiad—Crimson; the bud of this rose is coppery red, tinged with fire-red; it is one of the most beautiful roses of recent years; the blooms are large, fully double, pure crimson, with a golden base to the petals which lights up the entire flower; 50¢ each.

Soeur Therese or Sister Therese, Ht.—(F. Gillot 1931)—Yellow: the long-pointed buds are chrome-yellow, heavily marked with carmine; the open flower is rich daffodil-yellow and holds its color; sweet-briar fragrance; the blooms come freely on splendid cutting stems; 50¢ each.

Viridiflora—The only green rose extant, deep pea-green blooms, same in color as the foliage; price, 50¢ each.

Lucie Marie Ht.—(1930)—Soft apricot-yellow lightly suffused with coppery red; a strong growing plant; 50¢ each.

Ville de Paris—Round buds of clear yellow and big globular blooms of the same shade, untouched by any other color; one of the outstanding yellow roses; in form very much like the popular Radiance; 50¢ each.

Wilhelm Kordes—This German variety of bizarre and marvelously beautiful coloring is, in our opinion, one of the most interesting roses in our collection because of its extremely variable coloring: capucine red on a golden yellow ground, gradually toning to golden yellow, splashed with red when expanding; large, full, double and high centered, of noble form with ripe apple fragrance; vigorous, upright, branching growth with glossy, leathery disease-resistant foliage; 50¢ each.

White Maman Cochet T.—A very beautiful rose that is often seen in old gardens; buds are extra long and perfectly formed; outer petals are heavily stained with dark rose shading through light pink to lemon-white at center; 50¢ each.

City of Little Rock—Distinct and beautiful in color, a bright rosy-pink or rose shaded Hydrangea pink; the buds which open perfectly are long of ideal form; splendid grower and free bloomer; delightfully fragrant; 50¢ each.

Marion Cran—An exceedingly bright combination of colors, the buds being deep buttercup-yellow margined and flushed with cerise and rose-scarlet, the open flower being largely geranium-scarlet, with orange and yellow shadings; the plant is rather low and spreading; 50¢ each.

Mary, Countess of Ilchester Ht.—(A. Dickson & Sons 1909)—Crimson-carmine—a shade difficult to describe; of great size, with large, smooth, circular petals, delicately scented; 50¢ each.

Mrs. W. C. Egan—The color is a lovely shade of two-toned pink, shading through deep flesh to golden yellow at the base of the petals; the contour of its long, pointed buds and the splendid formation of the open bloom with its glorious combination of colors; its fragrance and robust free flowering habit, will insure for this splendid variety a well deserved and lasting popularity; 50¢ each.

Norman Lambert Ht.—Copper-orange: large, well formed buds and unique, multicolored, semi-double blooms, predominantly copper-orange; splendid bedding variety; 50¢ each.

Padre—An extremely effective rose of rich copper-scarlet! the flowers are semi-double, borne on long straight stems on a very tall bush; while tending to hang its head when cut, the remarkable color and freedom of bloom make Padre an exceptionally fine rose; 50¢ each.

Lady Inchiquin—An unusual shade of bright coral carmine red, very brilliant and shiny, noticeable from afar; 50¢ each.

Lady Alice Stanley Ht.—Flesh-pink; one of the oldest roses now grown, but it is still one of the best, and is always in demand; color is exquisite flesh-pink, lightened with rich coral on the reverse of the petals and a suspicion of salmon in the center of the bloom; 50¢ each.

Lady Ashtown Ht.—Pink; another continuously satisfactory old rose; the large, long-pointed buds open to brilliant, shining pink blooms with a golden underglow; borne singly on long stems, they are fine for cutting and last well in the house; 50¢ each.

Red Letter Day—A velvety brilliant scarlet crimson bud opening into cactus-like flower which retains its color, owing to the reflex of the petals being satiny crimson scarlet; a rose of exquisite grace; 50¢ each.

Shot Silk Ht.—Orange cerise suffused with gold; flowers are of a medium size; free producer, very fragrant; a very charming rose, its color is really hard to describe; 50¢ each.

Souv. De Claudius Pernet Ht.—(Pernet-Ducher 1920)—Flowers of the most striking sunflower yellow color, deeper in the center; long, pointed and exquisitely shaped buds, carried on long, stiff stems; a vigorous grower with brilliant green foliage; this rose is sometimes disappointing the first season, but the glorious blooms on a well developed bush amply make up for the imperfect flowers of the first summer; 50¢ each.

Souv. De Georges Pernet—Produces massive blooms of deep carmine pink, often referred to as cochineal red but carmine pink, we believe, describes it better; yellow shadings at base of petals; blooms when open measure 5 to 6 inches across; price, 50¢ each.

Souv. De H. A. Verschuren—This rose presents one of the color much sought after by rosarians, a beautiful apricot yellow shading into saffron yellow at the edges; the roses are borne on strong, stiff stems; the bush is a medium grower with few thorns; a superb rose and sure to be a great favorite; 50¢ each.

Sensation Ht.—Scarlet-crimson of a magnificent shade, with maroon markings; of extremely large size and double; strong long-jointed stems with a heavy, luxuriant foliage. 50¢ each.

MODERN STANDARD VARIETIES

Prices on any of the following Modern Standard Varieties; strong 2-year-old budded bushes:

No. 1	35¢ each; per dozen \$3.50
No. 1½	25¢ each; per dozen 2.50
No. 2	15¢ each; per dozen 1.50

Annie Laurie Ht.—Sport from Ophelia; bud large, long pointed; flower large, very double, flesh-pink, edges deeper, golden yellow base; foliage abundant, large, rich, glossy green, disease resistant; few thorns.

Betty Uprichard—While the blossom of this variety is not large, yet its color is sufficient reason why it should be in every garden; buds are coppery red and as the flower expands the outside of the petals are orange carmine, inside a delicate salmon-pink; the flowers are sweet scented and semi-double.

Briarcliff—Habit very vigorous; long, strong stem bearing singly; abundant, dark green foliage; large, pointed bud, one-third longer than parent Columbia; very large flower with high center, fragrant and lasting; deep, true rose-pink at center, lighter on outer petals with a touch of citron-green at base.

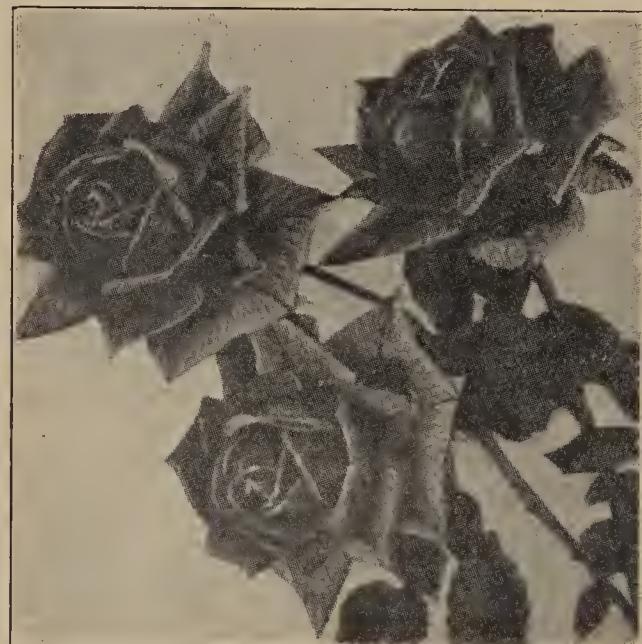
Columbia—Bright pink, sweetly scented flowers of exquisite shape; the strong, stiff petals deepen in color as they expand; free flowering; healthy foliage and a good grower.

Crusader—Rich, velvety crimson; heavily petalled; big, double blooms open perfectly, supported on strong-necked stems; robust, strong-growing, free-flowering, disease-resistant.

Dame Edith Helen—The flowers of immense size are composed of very substantial broad petals which curl back prettily, forming a wonderful long, pointed bud which develops into a full double flower and is absolutely perfect in every stage of development; the color is a brilliant, yet soft Rose du Barri pink and is delightfully and strongly sweet scented.

Daily Mail Ht.—See Mme. Edouard Herriot.

E. G. Hill—Crimson. After a lifetime of producing new roses, Mr. Hill thought enough of this beauty to permit it to be named for himself; the flowers are large, full, fragrant, brilliant crimson, and splendid for cutting; vigorous plants very busily engaged in producing their perfectly formed fragrant flowers; a standard red rose both in the garden and under glass.



Francis Scott Key

Francis Scott Key Ht.—Extra-large, light crimson buds and blooms of noblest form; very double, slightly fragrant and produced in great abundance; a most perfect and glorious rose; plants hardy and erect; wonderful for the South.

Frau Karl Druschki—The White American Beauty or Snow Queen. An everywhere hardy, vigorous grower, with bright, green leaves, delicately veined; splendid long buds and magnificent snow-white blooms with large saucer-shaped petals; rightly named and deservedly a prize winner.

Hadley Ht.—Flowers rich crimson with velvety texture, of good shape, size and substance; very sweetly scented; a very good rose for cutting.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock—One of the best bedding and cutting varieties; the flowers produced with the greatest freedom on long, stiff stems and of large size and perfect form; a deep imperial pink color; outside of petals silvery rose.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria Ht.—Cream-white; although introduced over forty years ago, this is still the standard by which white roses are judged. Creamy buds which develop slowly to perfectly formed, snowy white blooms with a slight tint of lemon at the center; fragrant and moderately hardy; best white rose; extremely lovely and desirable variety for southern gardens.

Lady Hillingdon—Slender, pointed buds and elegantly cupped flowers of deep saffron-yellow, paling toward the edges and becoming lighter as they expand; fragrant; plant is erect; foliage perfect; when young, dark violet, turning to deep green with age; a beautiful and graceful bush that is almost continuously in bloom.

Lord Charlemont Ht.—Long, pointed, high-centered buds are produced singly on good, strong stems; the color is a brilliant, unfading, glowing crimson with darker shadings; the open blooms are fully double, large and delicately fragrant.

Los Angeles Ht.—Lovedy, long buds opening slowly to blooms of beautiful form; the color is flaming pink, springing from a golden base; a dependable bloomer, rose succeeding rose throughout the season; stems are long and strong, making it ideal for cutting.



Maman Cochet

Maman Cochet—Huge, long-pointed flowers, double to the center and deliciously fragrant, pale pink throughout; one of the best old Tea Roses, especially adapted to southern gardens.

Mme. Edouard Herriot—(Daily Mail)—Supreme as a bedding rose on account of its profusion of bloom and vivid color; the old-rose-colored outer petals curl back, disclosing a riot of color from coral-red to flame-pink, the base of each petal tipped with gold; The stems are sometimes weak and the bush is thorny.

Mme. Albert Barbier Hp.—A rose of great beauty and delicacy of coloring; long buds of flesh, shaded salmon and apricot; large double flowers which retain their loveliness of form when fully open: a Hybrid Perpetual with the free-flowering qualities of a Hybrid Tea.

Miss Lolita Armour Ht.—Flowers of deep coral-red with gold and copper suffusion, changing to old rose and buff; very double and cup-shaped: a remarkably beautiful and popular rose.

Mrs. Henry Bowles—A very large, firm ovoid bud of warm glowing pink, opening to big full flowers; the bush is large, free-branching and thorny, and at times it is literally covered with flowers; because of its good clear color, good substance and freedom of bloom, we place it among the best pink roses; it opens slowly and there is nothing fleeting about it.

Mrs. Charles Bell Ht.—Shell-pink Radiance; a superb sport of Red Radiance; equal in every respect, but distinct in color; shell-pink-salmon of the clearest, cleanest tint imaginable; this exquisite shade has never been matched in any of the New Roses: it is deliciously fragrant; a constant bloomer unaffected by the weather.

Paul Neyron Hp.—Dark pink, exceptionally large and full, buds globular; growth upright, strong and vigorous; one of the largest roses in cultivation; very sweet scented.

Perle von Godesberg—The color is a rich canary yellow with shading of saffron; flowers large, double, of good form and substance.

President Herbert Hoover Ht.—Multicolored; an American rose which is proving itself one of the finest of the garden roses in existence; the plant is very tall with good foliage, and produces its beautiful fragrant flowers singly on long stems, a cutting rose par excellence; the shapely buds open to high-centered flowers of scarlet-yellow, cerise-pink, and flame, which last well.

Premier Ht.—Ophelia seedling × Mrs. Charles Russell; dark pink flowers of full size, fine form and pleasing fragrance, borne singly on stiff, thornless stems from a vigorous and robust plant.

Rapture Ht.—A sport of Mme. Butterfly and somewhat darker in color; it has beautiful form, exquisite fragrance and healthy growth to recommend it; we like it better than Mme. Butterfly.

Radiance Ht.—Rose-pink; the most universally popular rose in America; Radiance has become the standard by which New Roses are measured; two-toned pink, cupped flowers are produced in endless succession on foolproof plants; delicious fragrance.

Red Radiance Ht.—Cerise-red; a sport of Radiance, it has the same form, habit of growth, fragrance and healthy foliage; the difference is in the cerise-red color.

Shell-Pink Radiance—See Mrs. Chas. Bell.

Rev. F. Page Roberts—An excellent addition to the yellow roses, quite different from any other variety; the inner face of the petals is a soft buff yellow and the reverse is a rich salmon, while the buds are often stained with copper red; the flowers are large, very double, with a delicious fruity fragrance; plant is low and spreading, with mildew-proof foliage.

Rose Marie Ht.—Stands in the same class as the Hoosier Beauty and Sunburst and is said to be a cross between these two splendid varieties; flowers are a deep pink, wonderfully perfumed, and of perfect form; a continuous bloomer with long stems and clear green foliage which is mildew resistant; no garden should be without this magnificent rose.

Talisman—This New Rose offers a most novel and remarkable effect in coloring; it is a combination of gold, apricot, yellow and deep pink or old-rose; the outside of the petals is bright yellow, gold, and pink; as the flower develops and the petals unfold they become bright apricot, gold, deep rose-pink or old-rose and unlike most roses the color becomes brighter as the flowers develop; the bud is long, perfectly formed, averaging about 25 to 28 petals; the plant is a strong vigorous grower with glossy, green foliage; free flowering.

Willowmere—Color is salmon-pink, overcast with light orange and lightened at the base with just a suspicion of gold.

All of above Modern Standard Varieties; strong 2-year-old budded bushes:

No. 1	35¢ each; per dozen	\$3.50
No. 1½	25¢ each; per dozen	2.50
No. 2	15¢ each; per dozen	1.50

EVERBLOOMING POLYANTHAS or BABY RAMBLERS

Belvedere—A deep crimson; grows about 18 inches; it seems to be never out of bloom in our test garden; this rose is a cross between Eblouissant and the lovely maroon-colored Hybrid Tea Rose, Chateau de Clos Vougeot; the color is very dark red, with blackish shadings, the petals showing a lovely velvety finish; 50¢ each.

Cecile Brunner—The miniature flowers of this variety, rosy pink shaded with salmon, usually borne in large open clusters, fill a niche which no other rose can occupy; 4 feet: 50¢ each.

Else Poulsen—Tall variety with huge, loose sprays of 5-petaled, brilliant salmon-pink flowers borne unceasingly all season; 50¢ each.

Erna Teschendorff—(Victor Teschendorff 1911) Fairly small, bright red, semi-double flowers in large clusters on plants 10 to 15 inches high; continuous blooming; hardy; 50¢ each.

Etoile Luisante—Deep rose-pink with intense coppery yellow suffusion, the base of the petals golden yellow; 50¢ each.

Golden Salmon—Salmon; the brightest bedding rose among recent novelties; in color it is rich golden salmon with a light center—something distinctly different; medium-to-large sized flowers are produced in trusses of intense beauty; cut off old flower-heads as soon as they are spent because the faded color is unpleasant; 50¢ each.

Ideal—Dense, compact bunches of small, dark scarlet blooms, shaded with black, borne in tremendous profusion; plant vigorous, long-branching, continually in bloom; a bed or border makes a splendid mass of velvety color all season; 50¢ each.

Katherine Zeimet—Small, very double, pure white flowers in large clusters; fragrant; vigorous, faithfully blooming plants; one of the best White Ramblers; 50¢ each.

Kirsten Poulsen—A big, bushy plant bearing huge sprays of single crimson-scarlet flowers nearly 2 inches across; an extraordinary fine garden rose for low hedges or massing; a perfect companion for Else Poulsen; 50¢ each.

Miss Edith Cavell—Brilliant scarlet, overlaid velvety crimson, with white eye; glistening, mildew-free foliage; 50¢ each.

Johanna Tantau—Cream-white, double blooms; fine for edging, as it has sprawly growth; 50¢ each.

Orleans—Brilliant geranium-red, suffused rose and deep cerise; bushy habit, grows and blooms freely; florets not crowded but of beautiful arrangement and most lasting quality with their stiff, paper-like texture; showiest and prettiest of the pink "Baby" class; awarded Gold Medal; 50¢ each.

Tip-Top (Baby Doll)—Some years ago this beautiful little rose was quite popular, but it seems to have been forgotten; we believe that such charming shape and color deserve recognition, so we have grown it again; the little, beautifully shaped buds are buff-yellow and white, tipped and edged with Tyrian rose; it blooms continuously; 15 inches; 50¢ each.

Triomphe Orleans—One of the finest cluster-flowering Polyanthas, with rich, semi-double, slightly fragrant flowers of brilliant cherry-red; very vigorous; excellent for low hedges or large beds of massed plants, and continues in bloom for many weeks; 50¢ each.

Chatillon—Clear pink; a fine variety for massing in solid beds or borders; the clear pink flowers come like huge heads of phlox; largely used for bordering driveways; 50¢ each.

THE BEST OF CLIMBING ROSES All Roses below are 50¢ Each

American Pillar—Large single flowers of rich rosy-pink, approaching brilliant carmine, just a glint of white at center and golden-yellow stamens, a profusion of bloom almost covering the foliage; grows thick, vigorous canes and broad dark green leaflets, tough, shining and insect-proof; a new and valuable climber originated by the U. S. Government, Department of Plant Introduction; 50¢ each.

Chaplin's Pink Climber—A cross between American Pillar and Paul's Scarlet Climber; a very good new climber which has large clusters of semi-double, extremely lasting flowers of clear, soft pink with yellow stamens, borne in large clusters; growth is very vigorous; 50¢ each.

Countess Mary—Climbing sport of the popular rose, Mary Countess of Ilchester; large, double, fragrant, full cussed blooms of deep pink, in clusters; strong, healthy growth; long rigid canes; our choice of a pink climber; 50¢ each.

Climbing Mrs. Thom—Rose lovers throughout the nation agree that the most satisfactory yellow everblooming garden rose is Mrs. Erskine Pembroke Thom; this new climbing form carries the same profusion of lovely, medium-toned, unfading yellow flowers on an erect and thrifty plant; price, 50¢ each.

Climbing Rapture—Richest pink and gold of good old Ophelia's descendants is Rapture, fragrant and always in bloom; our new sport has the same exquisite flowers but is a rampant climber; Sport of Rapture; 50¢ each.

Jacotte—Bud large, ovoid, deep orange-apricot; flower large, semi-double, open, cupped, moderately fragrant; a new color in climbers; blooms profusely; the vigorous, holly-like foliage makes it ornamental even when out of bloom; rapidly and deservedly approaching the top in popularity; price, 50¢ each.

Marechal Niel, T.—Long a favorite climber, this superb old lemon-yellow variety with its large globular, highly perfumed blooms, still remains deservedly popular; vigorous; tender to frost; the Rose of Southern Memories; 50¢ each.

Mme. Gregoire Staechelin—The buds are carmine, opening to show the pearl-pink center; petals are charmingly curled; flowers are produced on extra long stems; 50¢ each.

Paul's Scarlet Climber—Startling, vivid scarlet colors have won for this rose well deserved recognition as the most attractive climber ever introduced; it is a vigorous grower, produces a mass of bloom, and with its bright colors which are retained without fading for a long period, it makes the most brilliant display imaginable; heavy disease resistant foliage; great freedom of bloom; Paul's Scarlet Climber, the winner of innumerable medals for excellence, is a rose that no one should be without; 50¢ each.

Scorcher—Flowers are large, 4 inches across, semi-double and a brilliant crimson-carmine in color; 50¢ each.

Silver Moon—Long, creamy buds, followed by beautiful semi-double flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter produced in small sprays; the petals are of great substance; its boundless vigor makes it invaluable where quick shade is desired; 50¢ each.

Reine Marie Henriette—A congenial companion to the Marechal Niel; a sturdy climber and ever-bloomer, thriving especially well in the South; elegant in bud, with large full, finely formed flowers of rich brilliant crimson; 50¢ each.

Royal Scarlet Hybrid—Pillar; early; crimson; blooms 10 days ahead of Paul's Scarlet Climber; price, 50¢ each.

Dorothy Perkins—Beautiful shell-pink color, which holds for a long time, fading finally to a lovely deep rose; very sweet scented; fully equal to Crimson Rambler in hardiness, habit of growth and blooming qualities, while superior in foliage; price, 50¢ each.

Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot—Brilliant coral red buds opening to flowers of flaming pink and orange; flowers are slightly larger and more brilliant than those of the bush type and equally floriferous; 50¢ each.

Climbing Mrs. Aaron Ward—Yellow, tinted salmon-rose; color variable; in summer it is pale salmon and in cooler weather it deepens to Indian yellow; 50¢ each.

Climbing Cecile Brunner—A vigorous climber which is very popular; a persistent bloomer, flowers perfectly double, exquisitely formed but tiny and borne in clusters, color soft-rose pink; 50¢ each.

Climbing President Herbert Hoover—A rampant climbing form of the popular bush rose; identical in color and form of bloom; 50¢ each.

Climbing Columbia—Foliage deep glossy green, immune from disease and insects. Blooming with the greatest freedom the entire season. Color, clear imperial pink with paler edges, beautifully dark veined; delightfully fragrant; 50¢ each.

Climbing Rose Marie—A most charming climber that is unusually vigorous; its abundance of deep rose-pink blooms with their perfect form and thick crisp petals makes it a very valuable addition to the list of ever-blooming climbers; 50¢ each.

Climbing Sunburst—Flowers when in bud are long and pointed; when fully opened they are large and beautifully formed; color distinct ochre-yellow; price, 50¢ each.

Climbing Talisman—This is destined to be our most popular climbing rose; like the bush form it has wonderful color, exquisite fragrance, lovely form, and is very free-blooming; 50¢ each.

Climbing American Beauty—A strong, healthy, vigorous grower, frequently making shoots from 10 to 12 feet long, and good sized flowers; color rich rosy crimson, of splendid form and good substance; 50¢ each.

Climbing Radiance—Wherever roses are grown, Radiance is popular; this climbing sport of the fine, silvery-pink rose grows to about 8 or 10 feet; produces great profusion of blooms; 50¢ each.

Climbing Red Radiance—Another climbing sport of a much-liked rose; a strong grower, and the big red stiff-stemmed blooms are just as numerous and fine as on the bush; 50¢ each.

Climbing Dame Edith Helen—Identical with the bush type except that the sweetly-scented, double, pink blossoms are borne on strong, vigorously climbing vines; 50¢ each.

Climbing Hadley—Those who like the bush variety will be able to find a place for this vigorous climbing sport, which will produce many times the number of flowers in a season that can be produced on the bush; 50¢ each.

Climbing Hoosier Beauty—Splendid dark red blooms of perfect form and delightful fragrance; the buds are long, slender and of an exquisite delicacy of form; bloom is identical with Hoosier Beauty; 50¢ each.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Viktoria—The outer petals of flowers are creamy white, center pale lemon, full and of beautiful form; 50¢ each.

Climbing Lady Hillingdon—Flowers large and loose with long-pointed buds and large petals; color deep apricot-yellow; foliage when young, violet-red; 50¢ each.

Climbing Los Angeles—Luminous flame pink with golden shading at base of petals; buds and blooms of exceptionally good form and pleasingly fragrant; flowers are identical with those of Los Angeles; 50¢ each.

Climbing Frau Karl Druschki (White American Beauty)—A New Rose destined to prove very popular; flowers similar to bush variety; 50¢ each.

ROSES—Single Varieties
50¢ each

Dainty Bess Ht.—Rose-pink, large, single blooms, 3 to 4 inches across, come in clusters; the edges of the petals are so ruffled that the open flower appears more square than round; their soft rose-pink color is enhanced by the large cluster of stamens on wine-red filaments; one of the daintiest roses grown: 50¢ each.

Innocence—Great stiff-petalled flowers 4 to 6 inches across with only 7 to 8 petals; this is the one single white rose worth growing and it is a beauty; although single, it has a lovely long slender ivory

bud, and the blossom possesses a spicy fragrance which is not found in any other rose; the amber and brown stamens are very beautiful against the creamy white background of the open flowers; price, 50¢ each.

Isobel Ht.—Crimson, flushed orange-scarlet, faint copper shading and yellow center; large, single, fragrant flowers, freely produced; 50¢ each.

Vesuvius—The best dark colored single rose; bright scarlet-crimson with a golden center; has five firm outstanding petals, is sweetly fragrant, and the flowers last for several days when cut; a tall free-blooming bush; 50¢ each.

NOTICE

For every \$10.00 worth of trees, plants, roses, etc., purchaser may select as a premium \$1.00 worth of trees or plants of the same kind he paid for. For example, if you ordered \$10.00 worth of pecan trees, you may select as a premium \$1.00 worth of pecan trees. If you order \$20.00 worth of pecan trees, select \$2.00 worth of pecan trees. If it is \$10.00 worth of roses you ordered, select \$1.00 worth of roses; if the order was for \$20.00, select \$2.00 worth of roses of whatever variety you wish, except patented varieties which the patent law does not permit us to give as premiums.

If your order of \$10.00 and over is for plants and trees of more than one kind, you can select your premium of \$1.00 worth for every \$10.00 purchase of any kind of plants or trees for which order was made.

"WE GROW OUR OWN"



This is our best tree — A Delmas — picture taken in 1926 — this Delmas has earned over \$100.00 each year since it was 6 years old.

NUT-BEARING TREES PECAN TREES

For many years we have made the growing of Pecan Trees our hobby. On our place here we have a 30-acre test orchard, started more than 20 years ago. The largest tree, a Delmas, has a circumference of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet 2 feet above ground and the spread of the limbs is 60 ft. in diameter. As new varieties were introduced, we added these and have discarded those varieties that did not prove as good as first expected, after giving them a fair trial for a period of many years. In discarding a variety we do not always grub out the whole tree; if the tree is otherwise healthy and thrifty we top work it to the new variety to be tested. Some of these trees have been top-worked several times. At the present time there are about twenty-five varieties in this orchard. Ours is a most remarkable pecan grove, the like of which will hardly be found anywhere else in the entire pecan belt of the United States, and we have the pleasure to welcome many visitors annually from many States who come to see this orchard.

Close observation of every tree during the many years has shown that there is a difference in the behavior and qualities of the individual trees within the same variety and we are using the wood for

budding and grafting the trees we offer for sale from such trees only that have the best record.

The soil at Poteet produces an ideal root system, not merely a long top root with but few if any

lateral or side roots, neither the other extreme, a fibrous mass of weak roots. Such trees are at a great disadvantage if planted in heavy soils. Trees with roots of the type like our pecan trees can stand the shock of transplanting easily. We planted an orchard of more than 1000 trees for a customer in a locality where former attempts to establish commercial and home plantings of pecans had been more or less a failure. Of these trees furnished and planted by us only one tree failed to sprout. To fill an order for some extra large budded pecan trees one surplus 8-year-old tree was left behind after digging. Being late of the day, the roots were hastily covered with dirt and in the rush of the shipping season the tree was forgotten. By the end of June we decided to discard it, but gave it to a neighbor to try his luck with it. He planted it in his orchard and within 2 weeks this tree sprouted and has made good growth since. (The day he planted it was a Friday and it was in the dark of the moon.) We do not recommend that you plant your orchard in July, we only want to emphasize by this example that by planting our **Poteet Grown** trees you will be assured the most success.

The purchaser of pecan trees certainly loses sight of one of the most important points in selecting the proper trees for the future success of his plantings, if he thinks a big root and straight trunk are the only indications of a good tree. The smoothness and straightness of the trunk of a pecan tree is not the only point to be considered when buying trees. The straightest tree may later prove the poorest grower and bearer. Trees grown from nuts gathered at random in the swamps of East Texas, and States farther East, simply will not be satisfactory, especially if set out in the dry and limy soils of the Western and Northern sections of the pecan belt and in Mexico, no matter what variety has been grafted on such trees.

We are as careful in selecting our root stocks as we are in selecting our budwood. Years of experience has taught us what stocks to select as foundation for our trees, not only to make them thrifty-looking trees while under our care in the nursery row, but to make them give maximum results after they are sent out and during their whole life.

Our pecan trees are well adapted for planting in localities with extremes of climate such as in the West as well as in the more favorable sections of the State. We have furnished trees for some of the largest pecan plantings of Old Mexico.

The trees grown by us are not stunted by drought, we are prepared to irrigate when needed.

PECAN VARIETIES

Varieties listed below are the most important and dependable for commercial and for home plantings. It should be of interest to the man who contemplates to go into the planting of pecans on a larger scale, that for commercial production there are hardly ever more than 4 or 6 varieties to the most that are really suitable in a given locality; the preference of certain varieties will, of course, vary in different localities. A variety may be regarded the best in one place and in another may be the sixth choice. We invite you to consult us on this and other important matters in regard to pecan plantings, large or small. We want to keep our customers from making costly mistakes.

EASTERN VARIETIES

Bradley—A prize winner: very rich; shell thin; bears early and very prolific.

Curtis—Earliest and most prolific bearer; thin shell; rich quality.

Delmas—Of this famous variety we have a superior strain. The original tree is a very regular bearer, very prolific and a robust grower. We find the nut from this tree larger than from other trees of the regular Delmas. We are taking the bud wood for all the Delmas trees we are offering from this one tree. If you intend to plant pecan trees for shade, plant Delmas, it grows dense and round in shape and the leaves are large. The Delmas scores very high on all points of a good pecan, the nut is large, slightly elongated, usually well filled at both ends, fine flavor.

Moneymaker—Medium size nut, filling out well, good bearer, early maturing; the tree is healthy and clean looking.

Eastern Schley—This is the finest nut of them all; it has all of the redeeming qualities but one: it is large, soft shell, well filled, sweet but the tree does not bear as regularly as some of the other varieties; we get a better price for the nuts than we do for any other.

Stuart—(Mississippi)—Perhaps the best known; large, elongated, medium shell; good quality, fairly productive.

Success—(Mississippi)—Large, extra quality, very desirable.

TEXAS OR WESTERN VARIETIES OF PECANS

Burkett—(Callahan County)—Large, almost round, shell thin; flavor excellent, the whole meat coming out very readily; one of the best: bears young and every year, fine; makes a beautiful shade tree.

Halbert—Almost round, medium size; flavor highest; perhaps the youngest bearer known; prolific; an all-round pecan; very thin shell, shelling out readily; it is an excellent pollenizer for other varieties.

Onliwon—About the thinnest shell of them all; this is a round nut, pointed end, well filled, medium to large in size, and we find it a very good bearer.

Texas Prolific—This surely is named right: Texas for size; and it is prolific indeed; we are planting extensively in our own orchards of this variety. Large, rather long; thin shell, fine kernel: bears young; heavy and sure bearer.

San Saba Improved—This variety is becoming very popular; tree healthy and unusually prolific, but is somewhat subject to scab; the nut ripens rather early; the kernels are light in color, bright and smooth, and of the highest quality; they release perfectly from the shell; this is really one of the best of all pecans and has won many blue ribbons.

Squirrels Delight—Another of the very early ripening sorts: really the first good seller on the market, showy and large nut; the foliage is re-

sistant to scab, of a rich glossy green; the tree is a thrifty grower, very beautiful and a fine shade tree and reliable bearer.

Daisy—A large nut of uniform cylindrical shape. A good seller on the market on account of its attractive appearance.

Prices on foregoing varieties of Pecan Trees:

	No. Trees 1 to 9 Each	No. Trees 10 to 49 Each	No. Trees 50 to 499 Each
2 to 3 ft.	\$.75	\$.65	\$.50
3 to 4 ft.	.85	.75	.60
4 to 5 ft.	1.00	.90	.70
5 to 6 ft.	1.20	1.10	.85
6 to 7 ft.	1.40	1.30	1.00
7 to 8 ft.	1.75	1.65	1.40
8 to 9 ft.	2.00	1.90	1.65
9 to 10 ft.	2.50	2.25	2.00
10 to 12 ft.	3.00	2.65	2.50

SPECIAL PECANS

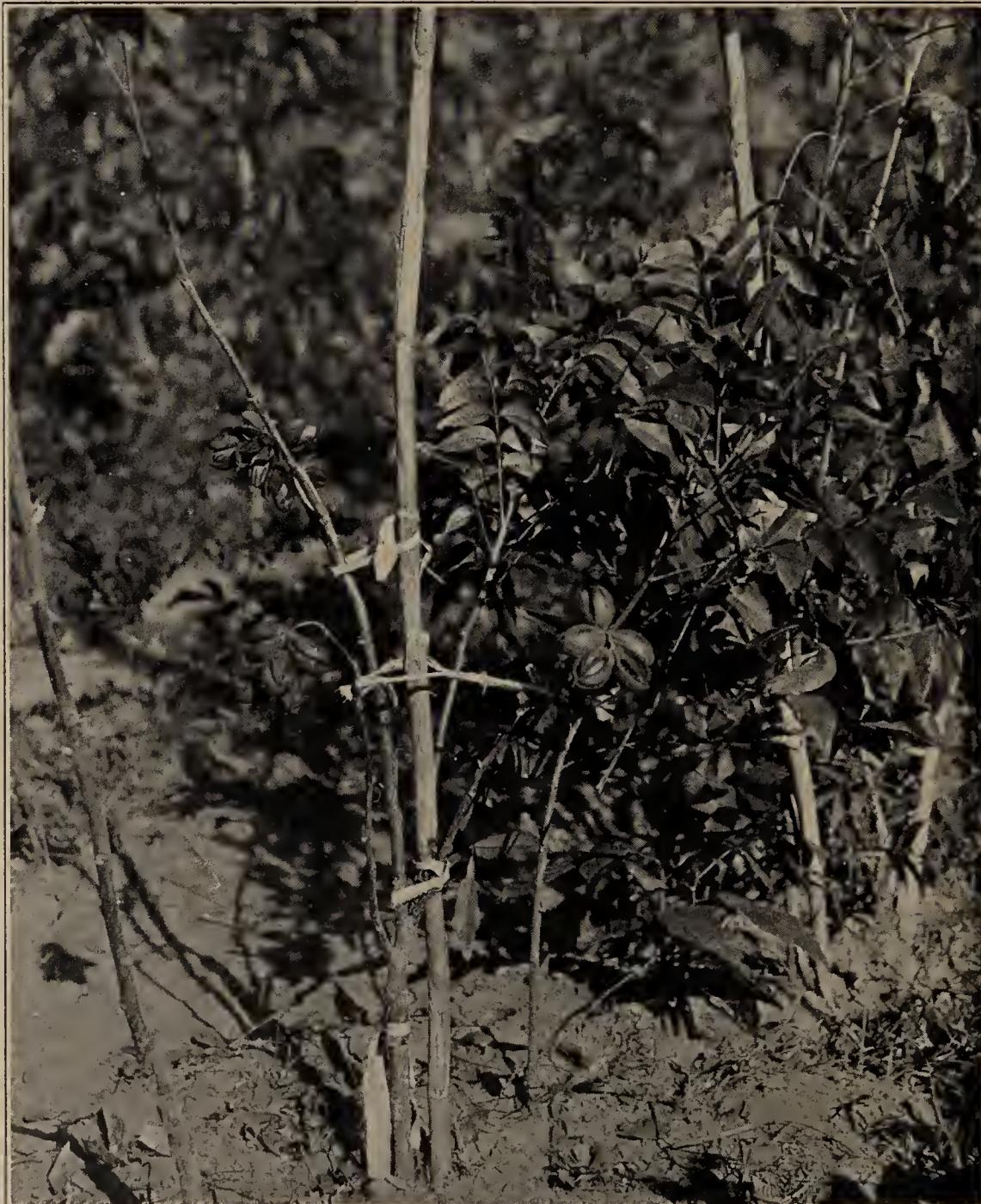
Mahan—Known wherever pecans are planted as the largest of them all; nut long, very attractive.

John Garner—Named after the Vice-President; the introducer's description says: "The nut is somewhat longer than the Burkett, being perfectly round at the stem end and flattening towards the blossom end. It is the same size as the Burkett with 5% more meat. It is far superior to the Burkett. Healthy, strong vigorous tree. Bears nuts all through the tree. Puts out late in Spring and ripens early in the fall. The most beautiful nut grown. A real papershell with kernels easily removed in halves. Creamy plump kernels, every nut is a good one."

We are authorized to sell trees of this new variety, a plant patent for which is now pending.

These trees are sold under patent restrictions.

Trees, 4-6 ft. tops, each	\$2.85
In lots of 10 or more, each	2.45



Western Schley matured 18 Pecans, eight months after grafting in Our Nursery

SELECT FRUIT TREES

Planting and Pruning

Directions for Planting and Pruning Fruit Trees

When trees are received, if they cannot be planted immediately, they should be unpacked, set in a trench, with mellow earth thrown around them and thoroughly wet.

If trees are frozen when received, the whole bunch should be laid in a trench and entirely covered with earth until the weather moderates.

It is best for the ground to be thoroughly plowed before the trees are received. Dig holes 1 to 2 feet deep, and 2 feet or more across.

To plant fruit trees, throw in or take out soil until the tree stands the same depth as in the nursery; then throw in soil until the roots are covered, and pour in as much water as hole will contain; then fill in the balance of soil mounding it up slightly, but do not pack. Then cut the top off from 12 to 24 inches from the ground. Some 2-year-old trees should be cut above 3 or 4 of the branches and the branches cut 3 or 4 inches from the body.

By cutting all trees severely one almost insures the life of the tree, and it makes a low, robust, round-headed tree that shades its own body.

If any limbs or roots of trees or plants are bruised or injured in any way, cut off all such injured parts.

Keep all sprouts or suckers cut off; at the end of the first year cut out the drooping and weaker branches of all trees. Pear and Plums need the long branches cut back half-length or more, and this treatment may be given each year in January and February. In taking off a branch, cut or saw close to the body of the tree.

Frequent and thorough cultivation with plow and hoe, especially for the first few years, is absolutely necessary.

To prevent rabbits from injuring young trees, we would suggest that either straw or corn stalks be tied around each tree. Old newspapers will answer the purpose, and either may be left on during the summer to partially shade the trunks of the trees. This is the only absolutely safe way to protect trees from these pests.

Do not make a horse lot or calf pasture of your orchard.

Plant Trees Promptly

While trees may be kept in bundles, by being watered regularly, or put in the ground, for a long time and then planted safely, we always suggest that they be planted where they are to stand as soon as possible.

How To Water Trees and Shrubs

In planting fill the hole nearly full of soil and then pour in water until it stands for a moment. After the water has soaked in, mound up the soil, either dry or naturally moist, a few inches above the level covering all wet soil. Do not pack this mound.

All pecans, large evergreens, and trees of any kind that are dry, are benefited by having the soil mounded up around them a foot or more.

We should earnestly request all our customers, in watering anything at any time after it is planted, not to pour water on top of the ground and leave it exposed to the wind and sun. This practice is sure to be the death of roses. Dig a shallow hole by the side of the tree or shrub, and after the water has soaked in, cover up the hole and all wet soil with dry, loose soil, unpacked.

Trees and plants, as a rule, should not be watered more than once a week in dry weather, but watering should be sufficient to reach the roots, 1 to 2 feet deep. Do not try to water trees and plants by sprinkling, as you would do for grass.

Distances for Planting

Depending on the character of soil, etc:

Peach, Plum, Apple, Apricot, 20 to 25 feet apart each way.

Pear, 20 to 30 feet apart each way.

Pecans, 50 to 60 feet each way.

Figs, 12 to 18 feet each way.

Haupt, McDonald and Dallas Berries, 3½x5 feet. In rich land, 4x6 feet.

Other Blackberry and Dewberry 3x4 feet.

Strawberry, 1x2½ feet.

Grapes 10x18 feet.

Plants to an Acre at Given Distances Apart

Distance Apart	Plants	Distance Apart	Plants
2 ft. by 1 ft.	21,700	8 ft. by 10 ft.	545
2 ft. by 2 ft.	10,890	10 ft. by 10 ft.	435
3 ft. by 1 ft.	14,520	12 ft. by 12 ft.	302
3 ft. by 2 ft.	7,260	15 ft. by 15 ft.	193
3 ft. by 3 ft.	3,840	16 ft. by 16 ft.	170
4 ft. by 1 ft.	10,890	18 ft. by 18 ft.	134
4 ft. by 2 ft.	5,445	19 ft. by 19 ft.	120
4 ft. by 3 ft.	3,630	20 ft. by 20 ft.	108
4 ft. by 4 ft.	2,722	22 ft. by 22 ft.	90
5 ft. by 2 ft.	4,356	25 ft. by 25 ft.	69
5 ft. by 3 ft.	2,904	30 ft. by 30 ft.	48
5 ft. by 4 ft.	2,178	33 ft. by 33 ft.	40
5 ft. by 5 ft.	1,742	40 ft. by 40 ft.	27
6 ft. by 6 ft.	1,200	50 ft. by 50 ft.	17
8 ft. by 8 ft.	680	60 ft. by 60 ft.	12

To determine number of trees to an acre for any given distance apart, multiply distance apart, and divide 43,560 by this product.

For example: $18 \times 20 = 360$. $43,560 \div 360 = 121$. There are 121 trees per acre, planted 18x20 feet.

FRESH FRUITS ARE LUSCIOUS

"Grow your own fruit" has become a popular slogan. And there is no excuse for failing to have a few trees bearing Peaches, Plums, Pears, Figs, and Grapes in every yard. They make splendid shade in the back yard and provide fruit that would have to be bought and usually at high prices.

A small assortment of fruit trees can find room on even a small lot, and will provide a continuous supply of varieties.

APPLES

Red June—Tree slow grower but bears young; small to medium size fruit; bright red; tart and good for table use.

Delicious—Most every one is familiar with this beautiful and really delicious apple; it is a vigorous grower and does well wherever apples grow.

Black Twig—Large bright yellow-shaded red; good quality.

Jonathan—In appearance and quality one of the best apples grown; brilliant red striped with carmine; almost round, with crisp, white flesh.

Golden Delicious—It is a remarkably large, late Winter, waxen-golden apple.

Winesap—A standard late red apple, round in shape, beautifully colored and of splendid quality; to be grown in good apple districts only; December.

18-24 in., NB, each.....	\$.35
2- 3 ft., NB, each.....	.50
3- 4 ft., NB, each.....	.60
4- 5 ft., NB, each.....	.75

CRAB APPLES

Transcedent—An attractive yellow with red; bears early and well thereafter.

Hyslop—A bright red variety; very fine for preserves and jelly.

	Each	Dozen	100
2-3 ft.....	\$.40	\$4.50	\$32.00
3-4 ft.....	.50	5.00	40.00
4-6 ft.....	.65	7.00	55.00

APRICOTS

Apricots do specially well when planted in back yards, or where they are cultivated only with hoe or spading fork for first few years; a tree planted in some odd corner will often produce several times as much as another planted in a well kept orchard. They like a hillside or sloping ground.

Cluster—Fruit medium, yellow, good quality; tree blooms late June.

Royal—Fruit large, oval; color, dull yellow, tinted red on sunny side; flesh pale orange yellow, consider it the best of all; ripens in June.

Moorpark—One of the largest varieties; some consider it the best seller of all; ripens in June.

Kerr (Never Fail)—Medium size, fine quality, very dependable bearer.

Prices same as Almonds.

ALMONDS (Medina)

Medina—The best and surest bearer for Texas and the South.

Prices of Apricots and Almonds:

18-24 in., NB.....	\$.25
2- 3 ft., NB.....	.35
3- 4 ft., NB.....	.50
4- 5 ft., NB.....	.60
5 ft. and up, NB.....	.75

FIG (Ficus carica)

Figs thrive in all portions of the South. Trees are seen growing in door-yards, chicken runs and near buildings in a most luxuriant manner, producing enormous crops. Commercial fig growing is gradually extending throughout the South.

Brown Turkey—Medium to large; yellowish brown fruit; thin skin.

Brunswick—Large; purplish-black; early bearer.

Celeste (Celestial) or Little Sugar Fig—Sweetest of all; pale violet; prolific; hardy.

Green Ischia—Light transparent green; pink flesh; very late.

Magnolia—Light colored; prolific; excellent for preserving.

12-18 in., NB.....	\$.25
18-24 in., NB.....	.30
2- 3 ft., NB.....	.40
3- 4 ft., NB.....	.50

CHERRIES

Cherries are one of the most universally popular of all fruits. The sour cherries are more successful further South.

Black Tartarian—Large, black, heart-shaped; very juicy and sweet.

Early Richmond—Medium size; clear red, and quite acid.

English Morello—Dark red, nearly black, very acid; tree dwarfish.

Moutmorency—Large, red, acid; rather late in ripening.

18-24 in., NB, each.....	\$.25
2- 3 ft., NB, each.....	.35
3- 4 ft., NB, each.....	.50

CITRUS FRUITS

Satsuma—Hardest orange known; bears early; fruit medium size, flattened; deep color; flesh fine grained, tender, sweet; seedless.

Marsh Seedless Grapefruit—This is about the best of all Texas Grapefruits and we grow only this variety.

Clpr.	Height	Each
B&B.	3- ½ in., 18-24 in.	\$.75
B&B.	½- ¾ in., 24-30 in.	1.00
B&B.	¾- ¾ in., 30-36 in.	1.25
B&B.	¾- 1 in., 3- 4 ft.	1.75
B&B.	1 - 1½ in., 4- 5 ft.	2.50
B&B.	1½- 1½ in., 5- 6 ft.	3.50

Kumquat (Fortunella japonica)—This is the smallest edible citrus fruit; it is a very beautiful tree and bears heavily; the fruit is of the size and shape of a pigeon egg and is eaten, skin and all, just as it is picked off the tree.

Myers Lemon (C. limona)—New variety introduced by U. S. Government; better than ordinary commercial lemons.

Prices on Kumquat and Myers Lemon

18-24 in., B&B.....	\$1.25
20-30 in., B&B.....	2.25
30-36 in., B&B.....	3.50

POMEGRANATES

Pomegranates are one of the most ornamental of all fruit trees with their bright scarlet hibiscus-like flowers and their big crimson fruits which form a beautiful contrast with the dense bright green foliage; they grow naturally into a large bush but may be trained into a tree if desired.

Pomegranates are now being widely used for their beautiful clear red juice which makes a delicious and healthful beverage.

Old Favorite—Is the best of all the fruiting Pomegranates; refreshing and sweet.

12-18 in., NB, each.....	\$.35
18-24 in., NB, each.....	.40
2- 3 ft., NB, each.....	.50

PEAR (*Pyrus*)

Bartlett—This is the best market pear; fruit is yellow with bright red cheeks and of fine flavor and softens up without becoming mushy; good shipper; ripens in August.

Early Harvest—One of the earliest; yellow, good for table use, meat fine grained; softens on the tree; heavy bearer, healthy tree.

Garber—About the size of Kieffer but ripens in August and the fruit resembles Le Conte in the softer texture of the meat.

Kieffer—Fruit large, yellow with red cheek; heavy bearer and not subject to blight; because this pear does not ripen on the tree it is considered only a cooking pear; if allowed to remain on the tree until October and then carefully picked and each pear wrapped in a separate sheet of paper and then packed into a box, it will soon cure up and soften; then it is a most delicious table pear.

Le Conte—A very prolific bearer; ripens in July; often the fruit softens on the tree; it can, however, be eaten if not entirely soft, for the meat is of fine texture and very sweet; in size it is somewhat smaller than the Kieffer.

Pineapple—Excellent preserver; large, juicy; good shipper; when cooked holds white color; known for its blight resistance; ripens in October; best suited to that section within 100 to 150 miles of the Gulf Coast.

Summer Beauty—This variety was brought to Texas by some of the early settlers from Germany and is the one variety of European pears which is a success here; ripens very early and is the most beautiful pear we can grow here; ripens perfectly on the tree and has a most excellent flavor; whatever name it may have had in Germany was forgotten and so Mr. Otto Locke, Sr., who introduced it, named it Summer Beauty. This variety requires rather more attention than Kieffer and Le Conte, and you may have to wait longer for it to bear, but once it bears one is well repaid for the extra work and time.

18-24 in., NB.....	\$.35
2- 3 ft., NB.....	.50
3- 4 ft., NB.....	.60
4- 5 ft., NB.....	.75
5 ft. and up, NB.....	.85

PERSIMMONS (*Diospyrus*)

The leading fruit of the lower South. Demand increasing far in excess of the supply.

Tane Nashi—Best known and most popular variety; large conical; early bearer and early ripening.

Yemon—Large, tomato shape; somewhat four-sided; generally seedless.

Gailey—The fruit is small and we recommend it only for planting with other kinds for cross-pollination purposes.

Hachiya—Very large conical fruit of bright orange-red, with sweet, rich, mellow flesh: astringent until ripe and then very fine indeed; a large well-grown Hachiya persimmon is one of the most beautiful fruits grown; most of the fruits seen in the markets are of this variety.

Tamopan—A very large fruit, flattened, often 5 inches in diameter, weighing over a pound and oddly marked by a crease completely around the stem end; deep golden red in color; ripens late.

Triumph—Its quality is the best; size medium, tomato shaped; color of skin dark red, handsome and showy; flesh with but few seeds; it is very productive.

Hyakume—Large, round; skin orange-red; flesh brown or dark; very sweet.

Eureka—Medium, tomato shaped, nearly seedless, yellow flesh; attractive red skin, good shipper; highest quality, edible while still hard.

18-24 in., NB.....	\$.25
2- 3 ft., NB.....	.35
3- 4 ft., NB.....	.50
4- 5 ft., NB.....	.60
5- 6 ft., NB.....	.75

QUINCES

The Quince is one of the finest fruits for preserves and since it will bear a large crop in almost any location and with very little care, there should be a few trees in every family orchard.

Champion—Again the name means much; it might well be the champion anywhere; cooks as tender as an apple and has a delicate flavor which it imparts to any other fruit that is cooked with it.

Orange—The name describes the looks of the fruit; flesh is yellow, fine texture, juicy and well flavored.

18-24 in., NB.....	\$.35
2- 3 ft., NB.....	.50

PLUMS (*Prunus*)

Most varieties of Plums will bear heavier crops if certain other varieties are planted nearby as pollinizers; Burbank and Wickson successfully pollinate the blossoms of most varieties, as well as each other, and we advise including some of these sorts in all plum plantings.

Apex Plumcot—June; this fruit, as its name indicates, is a cross between the Apricot and the Plum; the big globular pink and red fruit has rich aromatic honey-yellow flesh; one of the earliest.

Bruce—June 5; large, red, productive; a hybrid originated by Mr. A. L. Bruce of Donley County, Texas; on account of early ripening, large size, firm shipping quality, productiveness and deliciousness of flavor, we believe we should have to consider this the most profitable of all plums.

Burbank—June 15; fruit large, firm, red; youngest bearer and very prolific.

Burbank's Elephant Heart Plum—World's best freestone blood-fleshed plum; largest known plum; a plum that you can break and eat like a peach—with blood-red flesh as exquisitely luscious as that of an Oxheart Cherry; huge size, often big as a small peach; skin smooth as a nectarine's; free-stone like an apricot.

Excision—July 1; purplish red, large; succeeds far South; annual bearer everywhere.

Dorris—Ripens June 20; red; flesh, yellow, sweet, juicy, excellent flavor; quite large; good shipper.

June Blood—The earliest big plum of all; Burbank says: "A delicious, deep purple plum. Sweet, juicy, rich." Flesh dark red near skin, shading to light crimson or salmon near the small seed; excellent for home use and local markets.

McCartney—Originated in Texas; egg-shaped, golden yellow color; enormous bearer.

Methley—June; earliest to ripen; small to medium in size; dark purplish-red in color, with red, juicy, sweet flesh; of excellent flavor; bears extremely heavy crops.

Santa Rosa—June; magnificent, large, rich dark red color; has never failed.

Satsuma—July 10; large, smoky red; flesh red, superb flavor; pit is very small; very good bearer.

Shiro—July; large, yellow; fine keeper; tree vigorous; an unexcelled variety on sandy land.

Wickson—July; tree upright; fruit large, heart-shaped; red; flesh yellow, delicious.

18-24 in., NB	each 18¢	per 10, \$1.50
2-3 ft., NB	each 25¢	per 10, 2.00
3-4 ft., NB	each 40¢	per 10, 3.50
4-5 ft., NB	each 50¢	per 10, 4.50
5 ft. and up	each 60¢	per 10, 5.00

PEACH (*Amygdalus persica*)

Augbert—Yellow, resembling Elberta; ripening later; more prolific and fruit of highest quality.

Arp Beauty—Size, color and quality the same as Elberta, but ripens 2 to 3 weeks earlier.

Belle of Georgia—The best white peach for home and commercial planting after Early Wheeler; ripens a week before Elberta; free stone, of splendid quality; very large and showy.

Bestmay, F.—May 20; most prolific, extra early large peach; best shipper, as fruit is bright red all over 10 days before ripe; for Central and South Texas it is unequalled, and no doubt it will be good farther North; originated in Fayette County, Texas, and has been thoroughly tested; those who plant this variety now will receive big profits in the years ahead.

Best June—June 28; freestone; light color, red cheek; fruit large, most delicious; regular and prolific bearer; a prize for Central and South Texas.

Carpenter—July 8; cling; medium size, light color, regular heavy bearer; this is one of the few peaches that is entirely successful from extreme Southern Texas to Oklahoma; delicious flavor, and best of shipping qualities.

Carman—A large, white freestone with red cheeks; fine flavor; ripens July 5.

Champion—July; freestone; white with red cheek; large size, juicy, sweet and delicious; bears young and the tree is very vigorous.

Chinese Cling—Spreading habit; healthy; not very prolific; flesh white with little red at seed; tender, very juicy; the largest peach in cultivation.

Early Wheeler—Originated by Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick, in his experimental orchards at McKinney, Texas; the most profitable peach grown for commercial purposes; the fruit is large, very handsome, a clear cream overspread with crimson; cling;

ripens with Alexander—May to June in the peach belt; very showy and always attracts attention on the market.

Elberta, F.—July 10; large, yellow flesh, red cheek; fine shipper.

Elberta Cling—Like Elberta, except it is a cling; it is a seedling of Elberta, large, yellow, round with a bright red cheek; good for eating and especially fine for pickling, canning and preserving; tree is a strong, vigorous grower and wonderfully productive.

Family Favorite, F.—July 5; medium; white and red; needed in every orchard.

Greensboro—Early and large; fine flavor and attractive appearance.

Henrietta—Very late; very large, roundish, somewhat depressed; color bright yellow, with crimson cheek; cavity medium, deep; flesh yellow, quite firm; sweet, vinous, very good; pit not free; an old variety popular in Southwestern States.

Heath Cling—An old favorite; large, creamy white; thin skin; white flesh, very firm; fine for preserves and pickles; ripens in August.

Hobson—Large; red cheeked; showy; cling; of excellent quality; firm, consequently a good shipper; tree very vigorous and a heavy bearer; ripens in June and July.

Honey—The sweetest of all peaches, good eating but poor preserver, and about the surest bearer; late frosts have never killed the young fruit here; freestone; creamy white, tinted red; June 5.

Dwarf Japan Blood—Tree of dwarf habit, surest bearer of all the early peaches; fruit is large, pointed; red cheek and end, and sometimes blood-red flesh.

J. H. Hale—Probably no new peach has ever been introduced claiming to be so much superior in all ways; it averages one-third to one-half larger than Elberta, ripens about 5 days earlier and is much superior in flavor; color a beautiful golden yellow, with deep carmine blush; it has been tested and largely planted in many sections of the country.

Indian Cling—Fruit large, dark brown, with deep red veins, downy; flesh dark red, juicy and of rich flavor; an old standard sort; cling; August.

Leona, F.—July 8; like Elberta in color and size, and better quality; large, yellow with red cheek; ripens earlier, and is immensely more prolific and regular in bearing; as this peach becomes known, it will entirely supplant Elberta.

Luettichau—Originated in Florida by the Baron von Luettichau who planted his orchards exclusively to this variety; a special fine market and table peach; large, greenish white, marked with red; flesh juicy, finely flavored, very excellent; ripens June 1; freestone; doing extra well in Texas.

Mamie Ross, Sc.—July 4; large, white and red; prolific.

Mayflower—A "red all over" peach; handsome, of splendid quality; fine for home orchards and finds ready sale on the market; not so good for commercial orchards as Early Wheeler, but should be in every home orchard; ripens in May; a semi-cling peach.

Old Mixon Cling, C.—July 28, large, firm, white with blush; reliable.

Pallas—June 20; freestone; deep red; flesh white with a rich, vinous aroma; profuse annual bearer; as sweet as Honey Peach.

Red Bird Cling—(Early Wheeler).

Slappy—Medium, roundish; color bright golden yellow, with red and crimson shades; flesh yellow, sweet, almost luscious; pit free; the earliest handsome and good peach shipped north.

Stinson, C.—October 10; white, red cheek; regular, one of the best all-around late peaches.

Smith—July 10; freestone; surest bearer we know; for regular and abundant bearing and for deliciously sweet fruit.

Triumph—The earliest yellow peach; a perfect freestone; of excellent quality; a good keeper, very prolific.

List of Best Peaches for South and Southwest Texas

Bestjune, Bestmay, Carpenter, Greensboro, Hobson, Honey, Japan Dwarf, Leona, Mamie Ross, Mixon Cling, Pallas, Smith, Smith Indian.

List of Best Peaches for Territory below foot of Plains and for North and Central Texas

Alexander, Augbert, Arp Beauty, Bestjune, Bestmay, Carman, Carpenter, Early Wheeler, Elberta, Family Favorite, Greensboro, Hobson, Indian Cling, Leona, Mamie Ross, Mayflower, Mixon Cling, Salway, Slappy, Smith, Stinson and Triumph.

List of Best Peaches for the Plains

Alexander, Augbert, Bestmay, Carpenter, Early Wheeler, Elberta, Family Favorite, Heath, Leona, Mamie Ross, Mayflower, Salway, Slappy, Stinson and Triumph.

	1 Tree Each	10 Trees Each	100 Trees Each
18-24 in., NB.....	\$.14	\$1.30	\$11.00
2- 3 ft., NB.....	.18	1.70	14.00
3- 4 ft., NB.....	.28	2.50	18.50
4- 5 ft., NB.....	.40	3.50	30.00
5 ft. and up. NB.....	.50	4.50	40.00

THE NECTARINE

There is a prevailing opinion among many people that the Nectarine is a hybrid, the result of crossing the peach with some other fruit, while really it is nothing more or less than a smooth-skinned peach of extraordinary flavor.

For canning, drying, and shipping, it has so many points in its favor that it is difficult indeed to comprehend why planters have not engaged in nectarine culture more extensively than they have.

Gower—Early July; the earliest Nectarine, large, round; skin pale green overspread with deep red; flesh is white, sweet and juicy; the earliness and firmness of the fruit makes it a good market variety.

Gold Mine—August; this new Nectarine from New Zealand is one of the most beautiful fruits grown; large red and yellow fruits, with juicy white flesh.

Stanwick—August; the leading Nectarine; fruit large; skin pale green, shaded purplish-red; flesh white and juicy, of delicious, aromatic flavor.

Lipiatt's Late Orange—August; in appearance and quality, one of the finest Nectarines ever grown; very large; golden orange-yellow inside and out; firm and sweet; a recent introduction from New Zealand.

18-24 in., NB, each	\$.20
2- 3 ft., NB, each.....	.30
3- 4 ft., NB, each.....	.40
4- 5 ft., NB, each.....	.50
5 ft. and up. NB, each60

GRAPES

How to train grape vines—Set a post $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 2 feet in the ground, placing a crossarm 2 feet long at top; place these posts every 20 feet along the rows, putting 2 strings of wire upon the ends of the crossarm. Tie the single stem of vine up between these wires, the branches of the vine then forming on these 2 wires an arbor, shading the fruit and vine, and being easily sprayed. Prune heavily in February, before the sap starts. A straight stake by each vine is sufficient for the first year.

The American varieties of grapes after the first to second year, should be pruned back severely every year, in December or January, leaving two or three eyes or buds of the last season's growth on each new shoot.

The Vinifera varieties of grapes should be pruned back so far as to form thick bodies or trunks 3 to 4 feet high with short heavy branches, and not allowed to form vine on trellis or other support.

All of our plants are being grown from our own bearing vineyards; come and see them in June and the first part of July and taste them yourself.

	Each	10	100
1 year.....	\$.20	\$.16	\$.12
2 year.....	.30	.20	.16
3 year.....	.40	.30	.20

American Grapes

The American varieties are those native to our country, including their hybrids, and crosses. Generally speaking, they are best adapted to those sections of the South not mentioned under the heading of Vinifera.

Black Spanish—July; medium to small, black berry; bunch large; hardy.

Carman—Dark red, fine quality; for hardiness and regular crops, we consider this the equal of Herbemont and Black Spanish, and it is larger.

Concord—July; large blue or blue-black.

Edna—A hardy, white, delicious grape containing Malaga, Muscat and Armlong blood; a wonder over the Southwest; highest quality.

Ellen Scott—A cross between Armlong and Herbemont; at least for the Southwest it promises to be the best for home and market; violet, delightful flavor.

Herbemont—Small; large clusters; purple; finest quality; table, wine; best old grape in Southwest Texas.

Muench—Vine very vigorous and free from all diseases; clusters large to very large; purplish-black; sells readily in the market; fine for table.

R. W. Munson—Very early; strong; clusters medium to large; cylindrical, often shouldered; berries black; pulp tender, juicy, very fine quality; good wine grape.

Vinifera Grapes

In recent years they have been planted in the southwestern and western portions of Texas, in New Mexico, Arizona and Mexico. The vinifera grapes are not successful in Central and Northern Texas.

Black Muscat—Large black berries with a pronounced muscat flavor, decidedly the richest flavored of all grapes we grow; we recommend it

Thompson Seedless—The best known seedless especially for home planting. August. grape, a fine home fruit; very large bunches of rather small, greenish-yellow berries, sweet and mild; canes should be pruned long. July.

	Each	100	1000
1 year, NB.....	\$.20	\$10.00	\$ 80.00
2 year, NB.....	.30	15.00	100.00

Gummera—A new grape from Greece; large berries and very large bunches; black; juicy and sweet; ripens over a long period.

Strong plants, NB, each.....\$.35



Edna Grapes in Our Poteet Vineyard

STRAWBERRIES

Poteet is one of the foremost strawberry growing sections of the State and of the South. The soil is particularly adapted to this fruit and many car-loads are shipped to northern markets during the fruiting season.

We are raising a great many plants, growing them on new ground every year, thus insuring not only vigorous plants, but they are also healthy, both tops and roots, and are therefore easily started after transplanting.

To accommodate our customers in other sections we are raising many varieties adapted to various climatic conditions.

We are this year including a few new varieties which we have tested and found valuable.

Shipping season for strawberry plants starts in September and extends well into April.

Remember the best plants cannot live or give satisfaction if they do not receive the proper care. More strawberry plants die after setting them out because they were set too deep and also because they are not given sufficient water than from all other causes combined. The heart or crown of the plant should be set level with the ground, not covered with earth. Plenty of water must be given them soon after they have been set out and in a day the watering must be repeated and again two or three days later. The plants should be unpacked and set out soon after they have been received, the roots must never be exposed to the sun or wind and must not be allowed to become dry.

We pack our plants in wet moss. They invariably arrive in good condition.

Imp. Klondike—This variety is, without a doubt, more extensively planted than any other one variety, especially throughout the South.) Plants are very hardy and will withstand the dry, hot weather as well as any.

Missionary—A great favorite throughout a large per cent of Texas; fruit is medium size and very firm, resembling the Aroma in shape and color. A good plant maker and free from rust; season same as Klondike.

Aroma—A medium late market variety that needs no description; known by all markets as a standard variety; produces medium to large berries in abundance, quality firm and delicious; a strong, hardy grower everywhere.

Blakemore—Color a rich, bright red, slightly pointed: we recommend it for both home and commercial use.

Champion K—The fruit is as large as Klondike and a good shipper; fruit stems are extra large; has plenty of good strong foliage to shade the great load of fruit; early.

Excelsior (Per.)—An old variety that leads them all for earliness, and one that has stood the test for more than 20 years; berries of a dark red color, medium in size.

Lady Thompson (Per.)—This berry at one time had the lead in all Southern States and it still is grown very extensively; one very important reason for this is that the berry is a good drought resister; this Thompson variety does well over the entire Southwest.

St. Louis—An extra early berry of large size, light red in color; very productive, and a strong, vigorous plant grower; originated in the South.

Bellmar—A new fancy early shipping berry. Bellmar, like the Blakemore, is a recent introduction of the United States Department of Agriculture; it is a scientific cross between the Premier and the Missionary, and the resulting berry, according to many reliable sources, is considerably higher in dessert quality than either the Premier or the Missionary.

Gandy—This is one of the old favorites; in color, texture and quality the Gandy ranks near the top; it is a good shipping berry and if planted with Aroma, will produce a fair yield.

Dorsett—This berry is very light red in color, of a brilliant hue and it holds this color; vigorous plant growth, firm berries of tasty dessert quality, high yielder of fancy fruit.

Fairfax—The appearance of the Fairfax is one of its chief assets; bright red in color, conical shaped with a light green cap and prominent yellow seed, it unfailingly attracts the eye; its skin wears a high gloss. The Fairfax is very firm.

Mastodon—Everbearing variety; requires rich, springy soil to do its best.

	Postpaid		Not Postpaid		
	100	250	500	1000	5000
Aroma	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$3.50	\$16.00
Blakemore	1.00	1.00	1.75	3.25	15.00
Bellmar	1.00	1.00	1.75	3.25	15.00
Champion K.	1.00	1.00	1.50	3.00	14.00
Dorsett	1.25	1.50	2.50	5.00	22.50
Excelsior	1.00	1.00	1.50	3.00	15.00
Fairfax	1.25	1.50	2.50	5.00	22.50
Gandy	1.00	1.25	2.00	3.50	16.00
Imp. Klondike	1.00	1.00	1.50	2.50	10.00
Lady Thompson	1.00	1.00	1.50	3.00	15.00
Missionary	1.00	1.00	1.50	2.50	10.00
St. Louis	1.00	1.25	2.00	3.50	16.00

Everbearing

Mastodon	1.50	2.75	5.00	10.00
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If large quantities quoted "not prepaid" in this catalog are wanted by parcel post, please send sufficient postage: 1000 plants weight 25 to 30 pounds, differing some according to variety; 500 plants weight 15 to 20 pounds.

Our nursery is inspected twice a year by State and Federal Nursery Inspectors and therefore all stock we are sending out is free from injurious insects, pests and plant diseases.

An Official Nursery Inspection Certificate is attached to every shipment leaving this nursery.

BLACKBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES

BLACKBERRIES

Dallas—Large; fine quality; early to mid-season.

Early Wonder—Medium early; very productive; medium size, jet black.

McDonald—Cross between Dewberry and Blackberry; fine bearer; requires planting with pollination variety; recommend Haupt; ripens May 1.

Thornless McDonald—Same as McDonald but without thorns.

25 plants	\$ 1.00
100 plants	3.50
1000 plants	22.50

Haupt—Never fails to bear full crop of large, sweet, luscious berries.

25 plants	\$ 1.00
100 plants	3.50
1000 plants	22.50

DEWBERRIES

Austin-Mays—May and June; prolific bearer; robust grower; sure crop; fruit very large and of fine quality.

Thornless—Same as Austin-Mays, but without thorns.

25 plants	\$ 1.00
100 plants	3.50
1000 plants	22.50

Lucretia—Produces abundance of large glossy, black, handsome fruit of excellent quality; fruit ripens early and plant does not sucker.

Price of Blackberries and Dewberries except where otherwise noted:

Per 25, 75¢; 100, \$2.50; 1000, \$17.50

YOUNGBERRY

Berries about 1 inch long; purple color; fine flavor, similar to Raspberry; vines robust, from 10 to 20 feet long in season; very hardy; season is in June after strawberry crop; best results obtained by planting 6 to 7 feet apart in rows, with rows 8 feet apart; a 2-wire trellis, 4 feet high, is best for successful cultivation.

Thornless Youngberry—Berries slightly smaller, otherwise the same, no thorns.

Youngberry

(Postpaid)

Thorny—6, 50¢; 12, 75¢; 25, \$1.00.

Thornless—6, \$1.00; 12, \$1.75; 25, \$3.00.

(Not Postpaid)

Thorny—50, \$1.50; 100, \$3.00; 1000, \$20.00.

Thornless—50, \$4.50; 100, \$7.00; 1000, \$40.00.

WATER LILIES

Day Blooming Tropicals

Blue Giant—A medium-sized clear blue, very satisfactory water lily for large or small pools; a very free bloomer, leaves a rich green.

Strong blooming-size plants, each.....\$1.00

Panama-Pacific—The flowers are a rich wine color when first open, turning later when fully open to a rich purple; the yellow center contrasts strikingly with the purple petals. \$1.75 each.

Tropical Night Bloomer

Juno—Flower extremely large, intense pure

white; leaves large with raised dented edges; a dependable variety. \$1.50 each.

Hardy Water Lilies

Nymphaea sulphurea grandiflora—A very popular, fragrant large lily of a pleasing light yellow color. \$1.50 each.

Other Water Plants

Water Hyacinths	10¢ each
Parrot Feather	10¢ each
Umbrella Palm	25¢ each
Shell Flower or Water Lettuce	15¢ each

SEEDS

Vegetable seeds in bulk, sold in any quantity from 5¢ and up, of a variety.

Beet—Improved Early Blood Turnip.

Cabbage—Charleston Wakefield; Stein's Early Flat Dutch.

Carrot—Half Long.

Cucumber—Improved Long Green; Short Green and Evergreen White Spine.

Kohlrabi—Early Purple Vienna; Early Smooth Green.

Muskmelon—Rockyford.

Lettuce—Big Boston; Iceberg.

Okra—Tall Green Pod; White Velvet.

Onion—Yellow Bermuda; Crystal Wax.

Pepper—Giant Sweet.

Radish—Early Scarlet Globe; Long Scarlet; Long White Icicle; China Rose; Long Black Spanish.

Spinach—Bloomsdale.

Tomato—McGee; June Pink; John Baer; Dwarf Champion; Spark's Earliana.

Turnip—Purple Top White Globe; Snowball.

Watermelon—Alabama Sweet; Tom Watson; Halbert's Honey.

FLOWER SEEDS

We carry these seeds also in bulk and sell for 10¢ and up, of a variety.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)—Giant tall-growing, all colors, mixed.

Bluebonnet—Texas State Flower.

Dianthus Chinensis (Chinese Pink)—Double; mixed colors.

Larkspur—Tall, double stock flowered; mixed.

Moonflower—Vine, most rapid climber; large white, blue, and pink flowers.

Pansy—A mixture of several "giant" strains; mammoth flowering, in good range of color.

Phlox—Grandiflora; finest mixed.

Poppy—Double; all colors, mixed.

Sweet Peas—Grandest mixture; the very best.

Vinea—Mixed colors.

Zinnias—Mammoth; finest double varieties; mixed.

Zinnias—Mammoth; in separate colors: white, pink, golden-yellow, crimson, purple.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

KNIVES — SHEARS

We have selected the following European manufacturer of Knives and Shears, having tested them and found them made of the very best quality of steel and entirely suitable for the work for which they were intended. We do not hesitate in recommending them to our customers.

Henckels Stationary Handle Budder—Maple wood; fine quality steel; 75¢ each.

Henckels Stationary Handle Pruning Knife No. 305½—Beechwood handle with 3-inch blade, glazed finish; a fine quality knife; \$1.25 each.

Henckels Stationary Handle Grafting Knife—Maple wood handle, patterned after most approved style; fine quality steel; heavy size; \$1.00 each.

Henckels "Professional" Pruning Shears No. 220—Blade of toughest steel ground to a thin edge; extra heavy frame gives stability to shear while in operation; brass springs of special temper, durable and pliable; one extra blade supplied with each shear; \$6.00 each, postage prepaid.

NOTICE

For every \$10.00 worth of trees, plants, roses, etc., purchaser may select as a premium \$1.00 worth of trees or plants of the same kind he paid for. For example, if you ordered \$10.00 worth of pecan trees, you may select as a premium \$1.00 worth of pecan trees. If you order \$20.00 worth of pecan trees, select \$2.00 worth of pecan trees. If it is \$10.00 worth of roses you ordered, select \$1.00 worth of roses; if the order was for \$20.00, select \$2.00 worth of roses of whatever variety you wish, except patented varieties which the patent law does not permit us to give as premiums.

If your order of \$10.00 and over is for plants and trees of more than one kind, you can select your premium of \$1.00 worth for every \$10.00 purchase of any kind of plants or trees for which order was made.

"WE GROW OUR OWN"



Muensch as we grow them at Poteet



Sabal Palmetto in San Pedro Park, San Antonio, Texas

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Schley Pecan Trees Surrounding Our Reservoir and Artesian Well



Threshing an 8-Year-Old Daisy Pecan Tree on Our Grounds at Poteet,
Young Strawberry Plants between Rows